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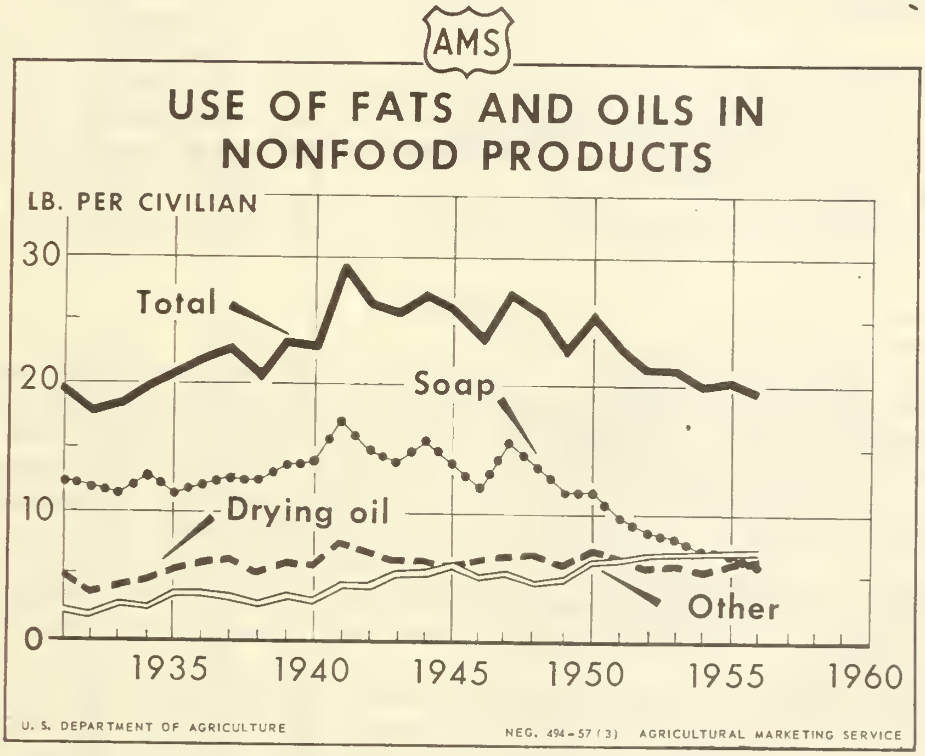
The FATS and OILS SITUATION

FOS-183

In this issue:
Trends in Nonfood Uses of Fats and Oils.
Statistics on annual production, imports and exports, 1954-56.



USE OF FATS AND OILS IN NONFOOD PRODUCTS

Nonfood uses of fats and oils in 1956 dropped to 19.4 pounds per person, about a half pound less than a year earlier and the lowest since 1933. Nearly all of the drop was in soap uses, reflecting increased competition from synthetic detergents. Drying oil and other uses remained about the same.

The downward trend of fats and oils used in soap is likely to continue in 1957, as synthetics make further inroads in the soap market. Other nonfood outlets probably will change very little as economic indicators point to a moderate increase in industrial activity, record levels of employment, and a new high in personal income.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Table 1.- Wholesale prices per pound for fats, oils, and glycerin at specified markets

Item	February 1955	February 1956	1956 December	1957 January	1957 February
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Babassu oil, tanks, New York	---	---	---	---	---
Butter, creamery, Grade A (92-score) bulk, New York	58.1	58.1	61.3	60.4	60.6
Butter, creamery, Grade B, (90-score) bulk, Chicago	57.0	57.0	59.6	59.3	59.0
Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, New York	20.6	21.2	27.6	27.8	28.1
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, f.o.b. New Jersey mills	16.0	16.6	22.5	22.7	23.0
Castor oil, No. 3, technical, drums, carlots, f.o.b. N.Y.	16.6	16.3	21.0	21.1	21.5
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, Pacific Coast, f.o.b. mill 1/	15.7	13.6	14.6	14.4	14.0
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports (tax included)	16.9	14.9	15.9	15.6	15.1
Coconut oil, Cochin type, refined, drums, N.Y. (tax included)	21.8	19.1	19.2	19.2	19.2
Cod oil, Newfoundland, drums, New York	10.2	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.6
Codliver oil, medicinal, U.S.P., barrels, New York	19.5	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9
Corn oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Midwest mills	13.4	14.4	14.5	14.9	14.6
Corn oil, refined, drums, New York	20.5	20.8	21.1	22.2	22.2
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. S.E. mills	13.1	13.3	13.9	14.5	14.1
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., bleachable, tank cars, New York 2/	15.1	15.5	16.0	16.8	16.4
Cottonseed-oil foots, raw (50 percent T.F.A) delivered East	2.6	1.3	2.1	2.1	2.1
Cottonseed oil, refined, drums, New York	20.5	20.4	20.8	22.2	22.2
Degras, common, barrels, New York	10.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Glycerin, soaplye, basis 80 percent, tanks, New York	21.0	19.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Grease, A white, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago	7.7	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.8
Grease, yellow, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago	7.1	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.9
Lard, loose, tank cars, Chicago	11.1	9.7	13.5	13.9	13.5
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	12.5	11.6	14.0	15.5	15.1
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	15.7	14.6	19.0	18.8	18.5
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	12.5	14.6	13.7	13.4	13.3
Linseed oil, raw, drums, carlots, New York	15.1	17.6	16.9	16.7	16.6
Margarine, white, domestic vegetable, Chicago	26.0	26.0	28.0	28.0	28.0
Menhaden oil, light pressed, tanks, New York	11.0	11.0	11.5	11.5	11.5
Neat's-foot oil, 30°, drums, carlots, New York	30.0	30.0	28.0	28.0	28.0
Oiticica oil, drums, f.o.b. New York	16.0	15.9	17.0	17.2	17.5
Oleo oil, extra, drums, New York	15.6	13.5	19.8	19.6	18.8
Oleostearine, barrels, New York	11.5	10.8	14.0	14.5	14.8
Olive oil, imported, edible, drums, New York	31.3	46.7	46.4	46.7	46.7
Olive oil foots, domestic, drums, carlots, New York	---	---	---	---	---
Palm oil, Congo, drums, f.o.b. New York 3/	13.0	13.5	15.7	15.7	15.5
Peanut oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. S.E. mills	17.9	17.0	19.3	17.0	15.3
Peanut oil, refined, drums, New York	25.5	24.8	23.2	26.0	26.0
Rapeseed oil, refined (denatured), tanks, New York	17.0	15.8	18.6	18.8	18.8
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
Sesame oil, refined, drums, New York	36.0	36.0	38.0	38.0	38.0
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Midwest mills	12.2	12.8	14.1	14.4	14.0
Soybean oil, refined, drums, New York	19.4	19.2	19.0	20.0	20.0
Shortening, containing animal fat, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	27.8	25.0	30.7	31.0	30.9
Shortening, cottonseed, hydrogenated, 10-drum lots, New York	22.8	21.5	24.2	24.2	24.2
Sperm oil, natural, 45°, drums, New York	15.2	16.8	15.8	15.8	15.8
Tall oil, refined, tanks, works	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Tallow, edible, loose, Chicago	10.0	8.5	13.3	13.1	12.4
Tallow, inedible, packers' prime, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago	7.7	6.6	7.0	6.8	6.8
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, Chicago	7.2	6.1	6.3	6.1	6.2
Tung oil, imported, drums, carlots, f.o.b. New York	24.4	28.0	25.1	24.2	24.0
Tung oil, tanks, New York	22.9	26.5	23.6	22.7	22.5

1/ Three-cent processing tax added to prices as originally quoted.

2/ Near-by futures.

3/ Tax excluded. Tax does not apply to palm oil used in the manufacture of iron or steel products, tin and terne plate. Since 1943 these are the major uses of palm oil.

Prices compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter; The National Provisioner; The Journal of Commerce (New York); Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition; reports of Bureau of Labor Statistics, and reports of Commodity Stabilization Service. Excise taxes and duties included where applicable.

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, March 26, 1957

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SUMMARY

Record supplies dominate the outlook for soybeans the rest of the marketing year. Approximately 240 million bushels were available on March 1, 30 percent more than last year's previous record. Crushings and exports will probably continue at record volume through the remainder of the marketing year ending September 30, and may absorb all of last year's record crop of 456 million bushels except approximately 25 million bushels. Prices to farmers the rest of the year probably will remain around present levels and slightly above the support rate of $2.15 per bushel. A price rise similar to last spring and summer is unlikely, barring unforeseen upward shifts in demand.

Most of the carryover of soybeans next October 1 probably will be held by the Government. About 57 million bushels were under loan in mid-February and a substantial portion of this probably will be acquired by CCC when loans mature on May 31. However, part of that taken over will move into trade channels during the summer if crushings and exports continue as large as now expected.

Prices of edible oils through the rest of the crop year are likely to be maintained near present levels. Prices this spring will probably be lower than last spring when they advanced to a seasonal high in May.

Continued high production of food fats and oils is likely in the 1957-58 marketing year, on the basis of early season prospects. Output of lard is expected to increase, cottonseed oil to decline and butter to remain near this year's level. Total supplies of soybeans (including carryover of soybeans) in 1957-58 are expected to be at least as large as in 1956-57.

Farmers reported March 1 that they planned to increase soybean planting in 1957 about 4 percent above last year's record. Moderate increases are planned for the main soybean areas and in most other States except those where unfavorable weather occurred in 1956.

If farmers plant the acreage intended to soybeans, and if the same proportion is harvested for beans as in 1956 and yields equal the 1951-55 average by States, the crop would be about 430 million bushels, 6 percent below the 1956 record. However, if yields should reach the high level of 1956, production would be about 470 million bushels.

The intended acreage for flaxseed is virtually the same as that planted in 1956 but would be the fourth largest in 37 years of record. Average yields on this acreage would result in a crop of 46 million bushels. While this would be 3 million bushels less than last year, it would far exceed estimated domestic use. At least a fourth of the crop would be available for export, or addition to stocks.

The land planted to peanuts also will be about the same as last year according to farmers' planting intentions. At average yields production would be more than adequate to meet edible and farm uses but the surplus would be less than that of the 1956 crop.

No official indication of cotton acreage will be available until July. State allotments total 17.6 million acres. Cotton acreage removed from production and placed under the Soil Bank program in 1957 would tend to reduce cottonseed output. The Department of Agriculture announced a goal of 3.5 to 4.5 million Soil Bank acres in 1957; nearly 3 million were signed up by mid-March.

Domestic disappearance of food fats per person this crop year (ending September 30, 1957) is likely to be slightly higher than a year ago. Exports (including the oil equivalent of oilseeds but excluding butter)may equal last year's record 2.7 billion pounds. Increased exports of soybeans and soybean oil will offset a decline in lard and cottonseed oil. Carryover stocks of food fats on October 1, 1957 will be down moderately. But the rise in soybean stocks will result in a gain for combined oils and oilseeds on an oil equivalent basis.

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Exports of Edible Oils at Record Levels; Public Law 480 Shipments Continue Heavy

Exports of cottonseed and soybean oils and the oil equivalent of soybeans in 1956-57 probably will total about 2 billion pounds compared with last year's record of 1.9 billion pounds. Nearly 60 percent of the edible oils (not including soybeans) is expected to move out under Public Law 480 and International Cooperation Administration programs.

Table 2.-- Indicated 1957 acreage of soybeans, flaxseed, and peanuts (based on March intentions), with comparisons

Year	Soybeans				Flaxseed			Peanuts			
	Planted 1/	Harvested for beans	Yield per harvested acre	Production	Planted	Yield per acre planted	Production	Planted 1/	Picked and threshed	Yield per acre picked and threshed	Production
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Million bushels	1,000 acres	Bushels	Million bushels	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Million pounds
Average 1942-45	13,515	10,319	18.5	190.7	4,430	8.3	36.8	4,202	3,278	649	2,123
1946	11,706	9,932	20.5	203.4	2,641	8.6	22.6	3,883	3,141	649	2,038
1947	13,052	11,411	16.3	186.5	4,264	9.5	40.6	4,094	3,377	646	2,182
1948	11,987	10,682	21.3	227.2	5,121	10.7	54.8	3,824	3,296	709	2,336
1949	11,872	10,482	22.3	234.2	5,348	8.0	43.0	2,762	2,308	808	1,865
1950	15,048	13,807	21.7	299.2	4,274	9.4	40.2	2,633	2,262	900	2,035
1951	15,176	13,615	20.8	283.8	4,116	8.4	34.7	2,510	1,982	837	1,659
1952	15,958	14,435	20.7	298.8	3,445	8.8	30.2	1,838	1,443	940	1,356
1953	16,394	14,829	18.2	269.2	4,759	7.9	37.7	1,796	1,515	1,039	1,574
1954	18,541	17,047	20.0	341.1	5,947	6.9	41.3	1,824	1,387	727	1,008
1955	19,658	18,620	20.1	373.5	5,219	7.9	41.2	1,898	1,683	936	1,576
1956 2/	21,970	20,926	21.8	455.9	5,862	8.5	48.7	1,844	1,396	1,122	1,567
1957 3/	22,745	---	---	4/470	5,839	---	5/46	1,834			

1/ Acreage grown alone for all purposes.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Indicated.

4/ If the same proportion of total acreage of soybeans is harvested for beans as in 1956 and the same average yield by States is obtained.

5/ Based upon the 1951-55 average yield by States.

Agreements under Public Law 480 covering about 600 million pounds of cottonseed and soybean oils had been signed by March 27, 1957, including recent agreements with Italy and Spain. The ICA has issued purchase authorizations for about 110 million pounds of edible oils as follows: Spain 80; Italy 30.

Non-program exports are estimated at about 475 million pounds, mostly to Western Europe.

The oil equivalent of soybean exports probably will be about 850 million pounds.

In summary, prospective edible oil exports total as follows:

	Mil. lb.
Cottonseed and soybean oil	
P.L. 480 and ICA	700
Non-program	475
Soybeans (oil equivalent), all non-program	850
Total	2,025

Exports of soybean and cottonseed oils during October 1956-February 1957 (February based on weekly reports from Census) totaled a record 616 million pounds compared with 431 million in the same 5 months last year. Shipments under P. L. 480 and ICA programs particularly to Spain, got underway earlier this year than last. Spain has found it necessary to import large quantities for the second consecutive year because of her depleted stocks of edible oils and expanded consumption.

Lard Prices Remain Above 1956; Exports Down Sharply

Lard prices (tanks, loose, Chicago) increased sharply from about 12 cents per pound in October to 14 cents in January reflecting a smaller current output. Prices then slipped somewhat and in mid-March were 13.1 cents per pounds, about 3.5 cents above a year earlier. The seasonal peak in lard production now is passed. Prices through the rest of the marketing year probably will be maintained above last year but the difference may gradually narrow.

Commercial production of lard in October 1956-January 1957 totaled 927 million pounds, 11 percent less than the year before. Hog slaughter in the same period dropped 15 percent but lard yields per hog killed edged up as hogs were marketed at heavier weights. So far, there has been little change in yields per 100 pounds live weight. About 2 percent fewer hogs under 6 months of age were on farms January 1 than a year earlier. The spring pig crop also has been expected to be down 2 percent from last spring. However, a March 1 report from 9 States gave some indication of a slightly larger pig crop than was previously in view. Hog slaughter during most of 1957 will probably stay below a year earlier or at most will almost equal last year. By December, however, slaughter may be above the year earlier rate.

Exports of lard during October 1956-January 1957 dropped nearly 30 percent from the previous year reflecting higher export prices following reduced hog slaughter. Exports and shipments of lard during this period were 201 million pounds compared with about 278 million a year earlier. Total lard exports and shipments for the 1956-57 marketing year may be in the neighborhood of about 500-550 million pounds, compared with 719 million in 1955-56.

Domestic disappearance of lard in the October 1956-January 1957 period was about 750 million pounds; a year earlier it was nearly 660 million. The gain was due almost entirely to the increased use of lard in shortening. Further increases in this use may be retarded by the narrower price gap between lard and vegetable oils now than a few months ago.

Civilian consumption (direct use) of lard has shown a persistent downward trend each year since 1950. It was then 12.4 pounds per person but dropped to 9.9 pounds by 1956. Consumption of shortening has increased moderately since 1950.

Shortening Use Keeps Pace With Increased Production

Production of shortening during October 1956-January 1957 at 675 million pounds was nearly 7 percent above a year earlier. Domestic disappearance also increased and was about equal to the output during this period. Stocks have declined very slightly since the beginning of the marketing year, but the 127 million pounds on hand February 1 were a shade above a year ago and much higher than in previous years.

Domestic disappearance of shortening was 10.8 pounds per person in 1956, a half pound less than in 1955. Retail prices of shortening trended sharply upward beginning in the first quarter of 1956, reversing the general downward movement which started in the last quarter of 1954. Little change is expected in the consumption rate this year. Retail prices through this summer are likely to average near present levels.

Record Supplies of Soybeans on Hand; Farm Prices to Continue Slightly Above Support

Peak supplies dominate the outlook for soybeans the rest of this marketing year. Crushings and exports are expected to continue at a record pace and may absorb all but about 25 million bushels of the huge 1956 crop. Unless new demand develops, farm prices of soybeans probably will continue at about present levels and slightly above the support rate of $2.15. Soybean prices during October 1956-January 1957 averaged moderately higher than the same period a year before. But they were lower in February and March, and through June probably will average lower than a year earlier. A rise in prices similar to last spring and summer is unlikely, unless foreign demand becomes exceptionally great. Although crusher and export demand are expected to remain strong, the likelihood of continued large supplies of soybeans in 1957-58 and a lower support price on 1957 crop soybeans are bearish factors in the outlook.

The demand for soybeans and soybean oil in 1957-58 probably will increase, resulting primarily from a sharp reduction in cottonseed output as a result of the Soil Bank.

Soybean crushings in October 1956-February 1957 totaled 137 million bushels, 13 million more than the previous peak a year earlier. Strong export demand for edible oils has given most of the impetus to the increased crush. Domestic disappearance of soybean oil in October-January (the lastest period for which data are available) was about 857 million pounds compared with 904 million a year earlier -- a drop equivalent to nearly 5 million bushels of soybeans. Exports of bean oil in October-February (February based upon weekly reports from Census) at 400 million pounds were more than twice as large as the 190 million a year ago. The difference is equivalent to nearly 20 million bushels of soybeans. Domestic disappearance of cottonseed oil in October-January was 15 million pounds less than a year ago. About 215 million pounds of cotton oil were shipped abroad during October-February, about 25 million below the previous year.

The 616 million pounds of soybean and cottonseed oil exported in October 1956-February 1957 were up from 431 million a year earlier, and equal to more than 50 percent of total exports in 1955-56. Shipments under P. L. 480, principally to Spain, got under way earlier this marketing year than last, and have been heavy. Also increased quantities of cottonseed oil have been going to Germany.

If soybean crushings continue at the current rate, the total for the 1956-57 marketing year will be about 325 million bushels. This would be 42 million more than the previous peak (table 3).

Table 3.- Soybeans, supply and disposition, crop year, 1951-56

Item	Year beginning October 1					
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956 1/
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
Production	283.8	298.8	269.2	341.1	373.5	456
Total supply, October 1	287.9	302.4	279.3	342.4	383.5	460
Less:						
Seed and feed 2/	22.9	26.0	25.1	22.8	29.9	30
Crushings, Oct.-Feb.	114.4	106.1	102.0	106.4	123.6	137
Exports, Oct.-Feb.	10.8	19.7	29.8	36.6	43.8	50
March 1, available supply	139.8	150.6	122.4	176.6	186.2	243
Crushings, Mar.-Sept.	129.9	128.3	111.2	142.6	159.6	188
Exports, Mar.-Sept.	6.3	12.2	9.9	24.0	22.9	27
Stocks, Sept. 30	3.6	10.1	1.3	9.2	2	28
October-September totals						
Crushings	244.4	234.4	213.2	249.0	283.1	325
Exports	17.0	31.9	39.7	60.6	66.8	77
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Price per bushel						
Support	2.45	2.56	2.56	2.22	2.04	2.15
Received by farmers	2.73	2.72	2.73	2.46	2.20	3/2.22

1/ October-February is partly estimated. Disposition through the rest of the crop year is forecast.

2/ Includes residual.

3/ Preliminary.

Soybeans inspected for export through March 22 totaled 53 million bushels (includes exports to Canada), 7 million more than last year. The rate of increase was smaller early in the marketing year but has picked up somewhat since January 1. Large quantities have been shipped to Western Europe and Japan. Exports to Canada are also up from a year ago. Bean exports for the 1956-57 marketing year are likely to exceed last year's record 67 million bushels by about 10 million.

Based on the above estimates of crushings and exports, the carryover of soybeans on October 1, 1957 will be approximately 25 million bushels the largest of record.

Farmers placed slightly more than 65 million bushels of soybeans, 14 percent of the 1956 crop, under support programs. Of the total 30 million bushels were warehouse loans, 29 million farm-stored, and 6 million under purchase agreements. Redemptions totaled 8 million bushels through mid-February, and 57 million were outstanding on that date. Last year farmers placed 30 million bushels, 8 percent of the crop, under support. Practically all of it was redeemed when prices rose sharply during the spring of 1956. It is quite likely that a substantial quantity of the 57 million bushels under support will be acquired by CCC when loans mature on May 31. Some will likely move from CCC to trade channels during the summer. Based on present estimates of crush and exports, about half of the beans under support will be needed before the 1957 crop is available.

Soybean meal prices (bulk, Decatur) remained relatively stable in October-December 1956, averaging $46.70 per ton, about $5 less than a year earlier. Prices then moved up sharply in January 1957 to $50 per ton but sagged somewhat by mid-March when they were $46.50 per ton--about 2 percent below a year ago and nearly equal to the lowest in a decade. Even if prices rise seasonally in the spring, the increase would be moderate because of large available supplies of soybean meal. Soybean meal exports are running slightly more than 25 percent above last year reflecting the strong demand for high protein feeds in Canada, Denmark, and Italy. But the significant increase for soybean meal has not been large enough to offset the sharp drop in exports of cottonseed and linseed cake and meal, and total meal exports are down. The export movement of soybean meal is likely to continue strong through the remainder of the marketing year.

Soybean oil prices (crude, Decatur) moved up sharply from 12.5 cents per pound in October to a peak of 14.4 cents in January, reflecting strong export demand for edible vegetable oils. Prices then slipped part way back and in mid-March were 13.1 cents per pound, about 1.0 cent below March 1956. Prices through the rest of the crop year are likely to be maintained somewhat near present levels and through June probably will be much lower than a year earlier. The outlook for exports this fall and the possibility of large supplies in 1957-58 will have a bearing on prices this summer. With the support price for the 1957 crop 6 cents per bushel less than for the present one, there is probably little incentive to carry over more than the minimum commercial stocks of soybeans and soybean products.

Table 4.- Wholesale prices of fats, oils and oilseed meals, specified markets and periods

Fats and oils, per pound

Item	March 1955	1955-56				1956-57		
		October 1955	January 1956	March 1956	June 1956	October 1956	January 1957	Mid-March 1957
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Butter, 92-score Chicago	57.4	57.6	57.4	57.4	59.1	60.8	59.4	59.0
Lard, tank carlots, Chicago	10.9	10.7	9.1	9.7	10.1	12.2	13.9	13.1
Cottonseed oil, crude South East mills	13.0	11.3	12.2	14.7	14.4	13.3	14.5	13.6
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, Mid-west mills	11.8	10.9	11.7	14.3	13.6	12.5	14.4	13.1
Inedible tallow, prime, Chicago	6.6	7.8	7.2	6.6	6.3	6.8	6.8	6.8
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, Pacific Coast 1/	14.9	14.2	13.4	14.0	14.2	13.8	14.4	13.9
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	12.3	13.0	13.3	15.6	14.0	13.1	13.4	13.2
Tung oil, tanks, New York	22.8	25.2	26.7	25.4	24.6	22.3	22.7	22.5
	Oilseed Meals, per ton 2/							
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	62.90	55.10	56.00	50.40	53.75	55.50	57.45	54.50
Linseed meal, 36 percent protein, Minneapolis	65.70	66.10	60.50	51.40	57.75	56.10	57.00	59.50
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago	72.35	66.70	61.85	58.05	71.90	57.10	61.20	58.00
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, bulk, Decatur	61.50	56.00	51.00	47.40	60.75	45.70	49.90	46.60

1/ Three cents added to allow for tax on first domestic processing.

2/ Bagged carlots except soybean meal at Decatur, which is bulk.

Prospective Soybean Plantings Up in 1957; Price Support Lower

Farmers' intentions in early March were for soybean plantings in 1957 to be up nearly 4 percent from last year's record level. Moderate increases are expected in the main soybean area and for most other States except where drought in 1956 caused severe damage or where harvesting was hampered by bad weather last fall. The lower support price for 1957 crop soybeans was announced well in advance of the time farmers reported their March intentions. Any change in programs for corn and weather conditions at planting time will affect the actual acreage of soybeans planted. Last year's yields per acre were high. If this year's should be near the average, the crop on the intended acreage (assuming an unchanged proportion harvested for beans) would be down about 6 percent from last year. However, if yields should reach the high level of 1956, production would be about 470 million bushels.

It was announced on February 9 that the 1957 soybean crop will be supported at $2.09 per bushel, 70 percent of the January 15, 1957 parity price, compared with $2.15 per bushel, 75 percent of parity for the 1956 crop. Price support on 1957-crop soybeans will be carried out as in the past through farm--and warehouse-stored loans and through purchase agreements.

Cottonseed Oil Output Down; Crushers Operate Short Season

Cottonseed crushings and oil output in August 1956-February 1957 were down nearly 9 percent from last year. The decrease is about in line with the smaller crush and oil production expected this crop year. The average oil outturn is 335 pounds per ton of cottonseed crushed, running about the same as a year earlier. Apparently more of the crop this year is being crushed by the more efficient solvent extraction process, offsetting the lower oil content of the 1956 crop of cottonseed.

Some crushers may have a relatively short operating season in 1956-57 because cottonseed production in 1956 was somewhat smaller than in recent years. Crushing capacity of the industry exceeds the available supply of seed, and crushers this season have bid up the price of cottonseed in an effort to get the raw material to utilize their facilities more fully. The increased bidding for the short crop was reflected in the season average price received by farmers--$53.20 per ton, well above a year earlier and about $10 higher than the farm support.

A few crushing mills will probably exhaust their supply of cottonseed in early spring and some may start operating on soybeans. The number of mills changing over to soybeans will be determined primarily by the price spread between the cost of beans and the market price of soybean oil and meal.

A few cotton oil mills crush soybeans every year, but more than usual are likely to come in this season, especially with the prospect of comparatively small cottonseed production in 1957.

Cottonseed oil prices have trended upward from about 12 cents per pound (crude, Southeast mills) in the early fall to a peak of 14.5 cents in January 1957. They have benefited from the record export demand for edible vegetable oils. Cotton oil prices have slid off slightly since January and in mid-March were 13.6 cents per pound, about 1.0 cents under a year earlier. Last season, prices started to trend upward in January and reached a peak of 15.6 cents per pound in May 1956 when export demand was strong. A similar rise this season is not in prospect. Cotton oil prices are expected to continue somewhat around present levels unless demand rises unexpectedly. The price differential between cotton oil and soybean oil may widen slightly as crushing mills shut down and cotton oil stocks are reduced.

Cottonseed meal production in August 1956-February 1957 was down only 7 percent from last year as the average yield per ton of seed crushed increased from 939 pounds to 960 pounds. Cottonseed meal prices have averaged slightly higher than a year earlier.

The yield of 178 pounds of linters per ton of seed crushed has been somewhat below average this year. Linters output the first half of the current milling season was 9 percent smaller than last year. Prices have averaged above a year earlier, and consumption of linters has declined. Nevertheless, linter consumption in the 1956-57 marketing year is likely to approximate 1,650,000 bales, the second largest of record. Consumption last season was a record high of 1,789,000 bales.

Nearly One-Fourth of 1956 Peanut Crop Under Support; 1957 Crop Support Lower

The 1956 peanut crop provided more peanuts than required for food and farm uses. A total of almost 380 million pounds has been placed under support, about 25 percent of the crop. Most of it will be acquired by CCC. U.S. farm prices have averaged 11.1 cents per pound, slightly less than the national support rate. This is likely to be the season average price received by farmers, because most of the crop has moved off farms.

CCC called loans on about 121 million pounds of peanuts through March 22, and has diverted them for domestic crushing or export. CCC has also diverted about 14 million pounds, farmer stock equivalent, No. 2 peanuts. About 23 million pounds have been redeemed from loan and sold for domestic edible uses. The Corporation expects to divert a total 160 million to 200 million pounds of 1956 crop peanuts before the beginning of the next marketing year on August 1, 1957.

Any peanuts CCC carries over into the next crop year will not be sold at less than 105 percent of the 1956 crop support price, plus reasonable carrying charges. CCC has announced it is considering shelling the peanuts and holding them in cold storage.

The Agricultural Act requires that 1957 crop peanuts be supported between 75 and 90 percent of parity, the range in any year depending upon what percentage total supply is of normal supply at the beginning of that year. The 1957 crop peanuts are to be supported at not less than a national average level of 11.1 cents per pound, 0.3 cents lower than in 1956. This support price is 82 percent of the January 15, 1957 effective parity price. This rate will not be reduced but will be increased if a combination of the parity price on August 1, 1957 and the supply percentage as of that date indicates a higher level of support. Principal provisions of the 1957 program are similar to those in effect for the 1956 crop. Support will be available by means of non-recourse warehouse storage loans to grower association and non-recourse farm storage loans to producers.

Peanut Consumption to Increase

In recent years when supplies of peanuts were plentiful, civilians consumed about 6.5 pounds per year, farmers' stock basis, (4.5 pounds shelled), at prices about reflecting support. In 1954-55, per capita consumption on a farmers' stock basis fell about half a pound because of a short crop and sharp rise in prices. In 1955-56, a shortage and relatively high prices for the Virginia type peanut also held consumption to about 6.0 pounds per person. With lower prices and larger supplies of peanuts available this marketing year, consumption is expected to rise to 6.5 pounds.

Total consumption of shelled peanuts in March-August 1957 is likely to be up considerably from the relatively low level last year. Reported use of shelled peanuts in candy, peanut butter, and other products in September 1956-February 1957 was almost 6 percent above the previous year. Ending stocks of shelled edible peanuts in February were 183 million pounds, compared with 225 million a year earlier. Cleaned unshelled peanut stocks also were smaller than the previous year.

Crushings of peanuts and production of peanut oil during September-February were up sharply from the year before, reflecting primarily CCC's diversion operation. Domestic consumption of peanut oil through January at 31 million pounds, was 3 million greater than last year.

Prospective Plantings of Peanuts in 1957 About Same as Last Year

Acreage planted to peanuts will be practically unchanged from last year if growers carry out their early March intentions. Peanuts are under controls, and the national acreage allotment for 1957 is nearly 3 percent below the 1956 level. Valencia type peanuts, which are in short supply, received a 20 percent increase over planted acres in 1956.

In the Virginia-Carolina area, growers intend to plant 12 percent fewer acres than in 1956, reflecting a reduction of that size in allotments for the Virginia type peanuts. Growers in the Southeastern area plan to plant about the same acreage as in 1956, while in the Southwestern area present intentions are to plant about 7 percent more than in 1956. Planting conditions in the Southwest, which were hindered considerably by drought last year, are expected to be more favorable in 1957.

If growing conditions are average, output of peanuts in 1957 should be more than adequate to meet edible and farm uses.

One-Third of Flaxseed Crop Likely to be Acquired by CCC; Support Lowered on 1957 Crop

Farmers had placed more than 17 million bushels of 1956 crop flaxseed, equal to nearly 36 percent of the crop, under the support program by the January 31 deadline. They have through April 30 to redeem loans or make deliveries to CCC under purchase agreements. Little is likely to be redeemed, for the volume under support is about the same as the estimated crop year surplus and prices are slightly below support. Commercial and farm use is expected to total about 32 million bushels, but production was 49 million.

Commercial stocks at the beginning of the present crop year were 4 million bushels and are not likely to be increased. The lower support price for 1957 crop flaxseed (see below) will encourage crushers of flaxseed and users of linseed oil to reduce their inventories to a minimum this spring. U. S. exports of flaxseed in July 1956-February 1957 were small, totaling only 2 million bushels, compared with about 6 million a year earlier. Commercial exports during March-June 1957 will continue small because of increased exportable supplies in other countries, and the relatively high price of domestic flaxseed in relation to world prices. It is estimated CCC will acquire about 16 million bushels now under support.

Crushings of flaxseed during July 1956-February 1957 totaled nearly 19 million bushels, nearly 6 million less than a year earlier and the smallest in this period since 1953-54. Crushings through June probably will continue

Table 5.- Supply and disposition of flaxseed and linseed oil, 1927-56

Flaxseed

Year beginning July 1	Supply				Disposition		
	Production	Stocks July 1	Imports	Total supply	Exports	Domestic disappearance	Crushings
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Average							
1927-31	18.7	4.1	16.6	39.4	---	35.9	33.8
1932-36	8.9	2.6	16.2	27.7	---	25.0	23.6
1937-41	19.6	3.8	16.9	40.2	1/	35.8	33.9
1942-46	34.0	6.5	6.6	47.0	1/	41.4	37.1
1947	40.6	1.7	.7	43.0	1/	35.8	30.1
1948	54.8	7.2	.6	62.6	4.7	38.6	37.3
1949	43.0	19.4	1/	62.3	2.0	43.4	37.4
1950	40.2	17.0	1/	57.2	2.9	42.0	42.3
1951	34.7	12.3	1/	47.0	4.2	31.3	30.3
1952	30.2	11.5	1/	41.7	.2	31.5	25.2
1953	37.7	10.0	1/	47.7	2.4	31.3	27.8
1954	41.3	14.0	1/	55.3	8.2	35.9	32.3
1955	41.2	11.2	1/	52.4	10.4	37.9	34.9
1956	2/48.7	4.1	1/	52.8			

Linseed oil

Year beginning July 1	Production	Stocks July 1	Imports	Total supply	Exports	Domestic disappearance
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average						
1927-31	625	131	3	759	2	633
1932-36	452	116	3	570	1	449
1937-41	656	141	3/	797	11	629
1942-46	721	206	86	1,012	4/123	699
1947	595	144	14	753	4/ 42	573
1948	737	138	2	877	14	482
1949	728	381	3/	1,110	5	517
1950	844	588	3/	1,433	26	728
1951	609	679	3/	1,288	28	585
1952	507	675	3/	1,182	3	559
1953	551	619	0	1,170	303	5/522
1954	632	5/345	3/	977	318	5/520
1955	695	139	3/	834	140	552
1956		142				

1/ Less than 50,000 bushels. 2/ Indicated December 1, 1956. 3/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 4/ In 1945 and 1947 some linseed oil was imported by the Government for reshipment under Lend-Lease. As no duty was required, this was included by Census with the imports for consumption, but when this oil was shipped out it was reported by Census as re-exports. These re-exports have been added to exports to offset their inclusion in the imports for consumption data. 5/ Disappearance is partly estimated and stocks have been adjusted. Reported stocks on July 1, 1954 were 361 million pounds.

Compiled from reports of the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of the Census and from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States.

considerably below last year and total around 28 million bushels for the 1956-57 season, 7 million less than in 1955-56. The heavy crush in the spring of 1956 was encouraged by a world shortage of flaxseed and domestic prices 25 percent above support.

Based on estimates of commercial crushing and exports, stocks of flaxseed on July 1 will be about 18 million bushels, compared with 4 million the previous year, and the most since 1949. Most of these stocks will be in CCC hands. However, CCC disposal policy on takeover could influence the level of stocks on July 1.

The 1957 crop flaxseed will be supported at a national average price of $2.92 per bushel, down 17 cents from the 1956 level and about the same as 1955. In terms of parity, support is equal to 65 percent compared with 70 percent last year. As in previous years, support for 1957 crop flaxseed will be carried out in most areas through farm- and warehouse-stored loans and through purchase agreements. Based on the March planting intentions and assuming average growing conditions, the 1957 crop will be well in excess of probable domestic use. This would depress prices towards the support.

Linseed oil prices (raw, tank cars, Minneapolis) during July 1956-February 1957 were relatively stable, averaging 13.3 cents per pound and about the same as a year earlier. Mid-March prices were about 2.5 cents per pound under last March. In early 1956 linseed oil prices began a rise from 13.3 cents in January to 15.9 cents in April and May. This spectacular advance reflected strong world demand for flaxseed and linseed oil, limited supplies from other exporting countries, and sharply reduced supplies from CCC. World prices of flaxseed and linseed oil also moved up during the same period. A similar rise this spring is unlikely since world supplies of flaxseed are the largest in years. Domestic linseed oil prices through next June probably will continue near present levels, but world prices may be somewhat lower. Domestic disappearance of linseed oil at 320 million pounds during July 1956-January 1957 is about the same as a year earlier.

Farm prices for flaxseed so far this crop year have averaged close to $3.00 per bushel, 9 cents under the 1956 support level. The outlook through June is for prices slightly under the support level, with flaxseed still a surplus commodity.

World flaxseed production in 1956 was placed at 171 million bushels, up 45 million bushels or about one-third from 1955. Most of the increase occurred in Argentina, Canada, and the United States. The near record harvest means that world supplies of flaxseed in the 1956-57 season are the largest in years. Supplies for export as seed or oil from foreign countries appear to be about 55 million bushels, far above the previous year.

Current prospects indicate world production of flaxseed in calendar year 1957 will remain large. Exportable world supplies of flaxseed and linseed oil have increased and probably will be reflected in some further decline in international market prices. The U. S., Argentina, and Canada are the major world exporters. The Canadian intentions report indicates that plantings in 1957 are expected to be maintained. Demand for Canadian flaxseed has been good during the last two years. Argentina, at one time the world's major source of surplus flaxseed, sharply increased its output in 1956, reversing its downward trend in recent years. It appears to be governmental policy to encourage production for export. The trend of U. S. acreage has been upward in recent years.

Flaxseed Acreage in 1957 to Remain High

According to intentions, acreage planted to flaxseed in 1957 will be virtually the same as last year and the fourth largest acreage in 37 years of record. Intended acreage in North Dakota is up 6 percent but that for Minnesota is down 8 percent. The prospective acreage in North Dakota is expected to be the highest in history of the State. With the wheat acreage rather sharply reduced there, farmers apparently intend to increase flaxseed as an offsetting source of cash crop income. Most of the other flaxseed-producing States plan to cut acreage rather sharply.

If growing conditions should be average, a crop of about 46 million bushels, 3 million less than last year, would be produced in 1957. This would be well above estimated domestic use, and at least 25 percent of the crop probably would be available for export, addition to commercial stocks or delivery to CCC. Stocks of flaxseed on July 1, the beginning of the new marketing year, are expected to be the largest since 1949.

Tung Oil Output Rises; 35 Percent of Crop Under Support

Tung oil output from the 1956 crop through February totaled 26 million pounds, up sharply from a year earlier when production was negligible due to freeze damage. Production for the season probably will total around 30 million pounds. The volume of tung nuts available from the 1956 crop would normally yield a larger output of oil, but the oil content of the nuts has been running a little low. Through mid-March, producers had placed 10.6 million pounds or about 35 percent of the estimated output under support. Loans and purchase agreements are available through June 30.

Table 6 .- Tung nuts: Supply, disposition and price, 1939-56

Year beginning November	Supply			Disposition		Price		Oil yield per ton crushed
	Production	Imports	Total	Crushings	Residual	Season average	Support	
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Dol.	Dol.	Lb.
1939	1.2	---	1.2	(1.2)	---	42.20		
1940	11.0	---	11.0	(11.0)	---	60.00		
1941	8.7	---	8.7	(8.7)	---	88.30		
1942	16.4	---	16.4	16.4	---	91.80		316
1943	6.2	---	6.2	5.5	.7	99.00		341
1944	26.7	---	26.7	27.3	- .6	102.00	100.00	321
1945	37.1	---	37.1	27.5	9.6	98.90	101.25	332
1946	57.4	---	57.4	45.1	12.3	96.90	---	319
1947	53.2	---	53.2	50.6	2.6	64.90	72.00	316
1948	58.5	2.7	61.2	50.3	10.9	49.10	---	339
1949	87.9	.3	88.2	83.1	5.1	63.70	60.00	322
1950	36.5	---	36.5	35.8	.7	111.00	63.00	343
1951	49.1	.1	49.2	48.5	.7	106.00	67.20	303
1952	132.1	.5	132.6	129.5	3.1	79.80	67.20	335
1953	120.0	---	120.0	112.6	7.4	66.80	63.38	352
1954	51.0	---	51.0	46.6	4.4	59.40	54.96	325
1955	6.2	.5	6.7			64.00	51.06	
1956 1/	99.2					52.20	53.76	

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census and U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 7.- Tung oil: Supply, disposition and price, calendar year average 1935-39 and year beginning November 1942-56 1/

Period	Supply				Disposition		Price			Oil acquired by CCC
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Exports 2/	Domestic disappearance	Drums, N.Y.(imported)	Tanks, f.o.b. mills 3/	Support	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.
Average 1935-39	37.9	.6	123.2	161.7	5.7	118.1	18.2			
1942	31.4	5.2	4/	36.7	1.8	5/11.5	39.0			
1943	28.7	1.9	1.8	32.3	.7	5/10.5	39.0			
1944	22.8	8.8	.3	31.9	2.5	21.7	39.2		36.0	---
1945	7.7	9.1	24.5	41.3	.9	33.2	39.2		6/36.0	---
1946	7.2	14.4	103.4	125.0	6.0	87.1	32.4		---	---
1947	31.9	16.0	140.4	188.4	10.4	130.4	25.2		25.0	7.8
1948	47.6	17.0	72.4	137.0	10.9	107.7	23.4		---	---
1949	18.5	26.8	105.9	151.1	8.2	112.5	26.5	25.1	24.1	1.6
1950	30.5	12.3	48.2	91.0	6.4	5/72.4	38.2	36.7	25.1	---
1951	16.0	14.7	30.4	61.2	1.3	51.2	40.8	39.1	26.5	---
1952	8.7	43.4	13.0	65.1	.3	49.6	31.3	28.6	26.5	5.8
1953	15.1	39.6	41.5	96.3	.3	49.3	24.3	23.8	23.9	32.8
1954	46.7	15.1	25.2	87.1	3.6	51.1	25.1	23.3	21.2	4/
1955 7/	32.4	2.0	31.4	65.8	.4	52.4	26.2	24.4	20.0	---
1956 8/	13.0	30							21.0	

1/ Data by crop year not available until 1942-43.
2/ Includes reexports.
3/ Not available before April 1949.
4/ Less than 50,000 pounds.
5/ Factory consumption figures used for years in which reported factory consumption exceeds domestic disappearance.
6/ Processor had to agree to buy back oil at 37 cents a pound or else CCC would purchase oil only at 30 cents a pound.
7/ Preliminary. 8/ Production is estimated.

CCC stocks of tung oil were practically all disposed of during the past marketing season. The Corporation held only negligible carryin stocks for the first time since 1952. Stocks of tung oil at 13 million pounds were the lowest since 1952. Consequently, total domestic supplies--production plus stocks--in 1956-57 may total about 43 million pounds. Domestic use the past 5 years has averaged about 50 million pounds (table 7). For consumption to be maintained at this level and assuming no change in carryout stocks, about 20 million pounds would need to be imported. Imports in November 1956-February 1957 are estimated at about 10 million pounds, nearly all from Argentina.

Domestic prices of tung oil (southern mills) in mid-March were quoted near the support level. Export price information from the Argentine in mid-March indicated that oil could be brought in from that country at prices below U. S. support levels. The President on March 22 requested the Tariff Commission to make an immediate investigation of the effects of importation of tung oil on the domestic price support program for tung nuts and oil under Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended. The Tariff Commission has announced a public hearing for May 2.

Argentine output of tung oil for the marketing season which began August 1, 1956 is estimated at a record 44 million pounds and the estimate for 1957-58 is equally large. This would be larger than the previous record of 40 million pounds set in 1953-54, and twice as large as the estimate of 22 million for 1955-56. U. S. imports from Red China, the major world producer, are embargoed.

Castorbean Output Small in 1956; Likely to Increase in 1957

Domestic production of castorbeans in 1956 was about 5 million pounds (2,500 tons), hulled basis. A crop this size should yield slightly less than 2.5 million pounds of castor oil. Farmers in 1956 harvested about 5,000 acres in Arkansas, Arizona, California, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

CCC had small plantings in 1956 under the Castorbean Seed Program which provided for the acquisition of breeder and foundation castorbean seed for the National Stockpile. The program intended to increase the availability of an improved variety of foundation seed stocks of high viability for rotation with castorbean seed in the stockpile.

Castorbeans hold possibilities as a new cash crop to replace commodities now in surplus such as feed grains and cotton. The U. S. disappearance of castor oil during 1954-56 averaged nearly 135 million pounds, practically all from imported beans and oil. Increased world demand coupled with reduced output in recent years have resulted in a considerable increase in castor bean and castor oil prices within the past year. The need for replacement crops along with improved varieties of castor seed and harvesters, and more attractive bean prices probably will result in an increase of castorbean production in 1957. However, limited harvesting and hulling facilities will tend to restrain such an increase.

Production of castorbeans outside the United States during 1950-54 remained quite stable ranging from 531,000 short tons in 1950 to a record 541,000 in 1953. Output in 1955 and 1956, however, dropped to around 520,000 short tons (table 8). Brazil and India are the two major producers, accounting for about 60 percent of the 1955 and 1956 output. The Soviet Union and Manchuria are the next largest producers.

Prices of castor beans rose sharply after fighting started in Korea -- from $118 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports, in June 1950 to a peak of $282 in January 1952. Prices then fell off rapidly to a low of $95 per ton in September 1954. During 1955, prices moved up slightly averaging $114 per ton. Since then, however, prices have risen sharply from $123 per ton in January 1956 to about $178 in December. In mid-March 1957 Brazilian beans were selling for $180 per ton. Movements in castor oil prices have been parallel to those in bean prices.

The U. S. is the major importer of castor beans and oil, taking about 50 percent of total world trade in 1956. The United Kingdom is the second largest importer, though taking considerably less than the U. S. Japan, Western Germany and France also imports large quantities.

The trend in recent years has been toward importing fewer castorbeans for domestic crushing while importing larger quantities of castor oil. U. S. imports of castorbeans have declined each year since 1948 from 151,000 short tons to 21,000 tons in 1956. In contrast, the bean equivalent of oil increased from 3,000 short tons in 1948 to a peak of 136,000 in 1953, then fell sharply in 1954 and in 1955; in 1956 it was around 100,000 short tons. These trends reflect the policy of Brazil and India to crush a large proportion of beans and to export the oil.

Domestic disappearance of castor oil as computed does not reflect the actual disappearance because of stockpile activities. Additions to the stockpile since 1950 tend to inflate the disappearance figure. Reported factory consumption of this oil remained relatively stable in 1952-54 but rose substantially in 1955 and 1956 (table 9). Although a sizable quantity of oil consumed is not reported to Census and thus is not included in the data on factory consumption, total consumption has apparently increased in recent years.

Castor oil was classified by the Office of Defense Mobilization as a strategic oil in 1950 and was stockpiled by the Federal Government during 1951-54. Its use was restricted by the Government from April 5, 1951 to April 1, 1953 so that essential needs growing out of the Korean conflict would be met.

Table 8.- Castor beans: World production, exports, U. S. imports and prices, 1947-56

Year	World			U. S. imports			Price per ton of beans at Brazilian ports
	Production		Exports				
	Total	Excluding U. S.	Beans and oil in terms of beans	Beans	Bean equivalent of oil	Total	
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	Dollars
1947	464	464	272	138	7	145	216.10
1948	547	547	256	151	3	154	147.16
1949	504	504	184	145	11	156	108.30
1950	531	531	342	132	51	183	141.43
1951	541	531	267	75	95	170	260.02
1952	546	534	284	70	120	190	196.38
1953	567	541	289	57	136	193	145.60
1954	537	532	249	55	61	115	102.95
1955 1/	2/522	522	311	44	102	146	114.09
1956 1/	523	520	245	21	99	120	153.00

1/ Preliminary. 2/ U. S. is negligible.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census and the United States Department of Agriculture.

Table 9.- Castor oil: Supply, disposition and price, U. S., 1947-56

Year	Supply					Disposition			Price, No. 1 1/
	Production from		Imports	Stocks Jan. 1	Total	Exports	Computed disappearance	Factory consumption	
	Domestic material	Imported material							
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.
1947		117	7	19	143	4	116	91	29.1
1948		136	2	24	162	2	128	107	22.7
1949		128	11	32	171	3	130	87	18.1
1950		128	47	38	213	2	181	120	20.4
1951	5	74	89	30	198	1	174	108	33.6
1952	8	66	112	23	209	1	182	81	28.9
1953	10	56	127	26	219	1	169	85	22.6
1954	7	55	57	50	169	1	138	79	17.2
1955	1	49	95	30	175	1	136	100	15.9
1956 2/	2	23	89	39	153	3/	123	94	19.2
1957 2/				28					

1/ Tanks, f.o.b. New Jersey mills. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census and the United States Department of Agriculture.

TRENDS IN NONFOOD USES OF FATS AND OILS

Nonfood Uses Down in 1956; Little Change Expected in 1957

Nonfood uses of fats and oils (excluding tall oil and rosin) declined to 19.4 pounds per person in 1956 about a half pound less than a year earlier and the lowest since 1933. The reduction was nearly all in soap, with drying oil and "other" uses about the same as in 1955.

Table 10.- Fats and oils: Use in nonfood products per person, 1931-56

Year	Soap	Drying oil products	Other	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Average				
1931-35	12.1	4.7	2.5	19.2
1936-40	13.0	6.0	3.3	22.2
1941-45	15.1	6.8	5.1	26.9
1946	12.1	6.4	5.0	23.6
1947	15.4	6.7	5.2	27.3
1948	13.7	7.0	4.6	25.4
1949	11.7	6.1	4.9	22.7
1950	11.8	7.3	6.2	25.3
1951	9.7	6.8	6.5	23.0
1952	8.6	5.9	6.8	21.4
1953	8.1	6.1	7.0	21.2
1954	7.2	5.5	7.1	19.8
1955	6.7	6.3	7.1	20.1
1956 1/	6.1	6.3	7.0	19.4

1/ Preliminary.

These data do not include tall oil and rosin.

Fats and oils used in soap per person in 1956 were 6.1 pounds 0.6 pounds less than in 1955 and the lowest on record. The downward trend in this category continued to reflect increased competition from synthetic detergents. Consumption of fats and oils in drying oil products in 1956 remained at 6.3 pounds per person. Estimated production of paints, varnishes, and lacquers was nearly as high as a year earlier, and industrial activity was maintained at the very high level of 1955. The "other" nonfood use category of fats and oils, which historically has generally trended upward, has remained quite stable at 7.0 pounds per person since 1953.

The utilization of fats and oils in soap probably will continue to decline in 1957 as synthetic detergents make further inroads. Drying oils are likely to meet increased competition from synthetic materials in 1957, but this may be offset by a moderate advance in economic activity, record level of employment, and a new high in personal income. The internal shifts in use pattern are likely to have little effect on the total utilization per person in 1957.

Increased Use of Synthetic Detergents in 1956 More Than Offsets Drop in Soap

Domestic use of soap and synthetic detergents in 1956 totaled 27 pounds per person, up about 1 pound from a year earlier and the largest since 1950. These data are based in part on estimates of production by the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, Inc. Although domestic disappearance during 1951-55 remained relatively stable at 25 to 26 pounds per person, synthetic detergents continued to replace soap. Use of synthetics in 1956 reached 18 pounds per person while soap dropped to 9 pounds. A decade earlier, soap consumption totaled 20 pounds and synthetics a mere 2 pounds per person (table 11).

Output of synthetic detergents in 1956 was estimated at a record 3.2 billion pounds, nearly 14 percent above 1955. The combined production of synthetics and soap in 1956 also was record high. But soap production at 1.5 billion pounds was down 5 percent, the lowest of record.

Liquid soaps and detergents are not included in the above data. The rapid rise of liquid synthetic detergents continues. In 1956, members of the Association sold 260 million pounds of liquid detergents, nearly 70 percent more than a year earlier. Liquid soap sales in the same period declined to 34 million pounds, about 15 percent less than in 1955.

Soap exports and shipments to U. S. Territories have trended downward in the post-World War II period. From a high of 157 million pounds in 1946, exports and shipments declined each year to 55 million pounds in 1955. Last year they were 59 million pounds, the same as 1954.

Fats and Oils Used in Soap Lowest Since 1921

Declining soap sales have been accompanied by reduced uses of fats and oils in these products. Use of saponifiable materials (fats, oils, tall oil, and rosin)in soap totaled 1,136 million pounds in 1956, down 6 percent

Table 11.- Soap and synthetic detergents: Supply and disposition, 1935-56

Year	Estimated production 1/		Imports of soap	Total supply	Exports and shipments to U. S. Territories of soap 4/	Use of soap in synthetic rubber 5/	Disappearance			Civilian per capita	
	Soap 2/	Synthetic detergents 3/					Military excluding relief 6/	Civilian		Soap	Synthetic detergents
								Total	Per capita		
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1935	2,836	2	22	2,860	60	---	---	2,800	22	22	7/
1936	3,106	5	4	3,115	65	---	---	3,050	24	24	7/
1937	3,016	10	4	3,030	68	---	---	2,962	23	23	7/
1938	3,186	15	3	3,204	60	---	---	3,144	24	24	7/
1939	3,381	18	3	3,402	75	---	---	3,327	25	25	7/
1940	3,273	30	5	3,308	67	---	---	3,241	25	25	7/
1941	3,886	40	11	3,937	84	1	50	3,802	29	29	7/
1942	3,648	50	4	3,702	59	2	120	3,521	27	26	1
1943	3,524	75	8	3,607	59	22	350	3,176	26	25	1
1944	4,142	125	1	4,268	52	89	400	3,727	30	29	1
1945	3,703	150	3	3,856	129	94	400	3,233	26	25	1
1946	3,085	275	8	3,368	157	72	70	3,069	22	20	2
1947	3,650	408	1	4,059	138	47	40	3,834	27	24	3
1948	3,223	463	1	3,687	92	50	34	3,511	24	21	3
1949	3,025	828	1	3,854	80	46	40	3,688	25	20	5
1950	3,010	1,281	1	4,292	76	59	40	4,117	27	19	8
1951	2,492	1,483	1	3,976	69	104	85	3,718	25	16	9
1952	2,251	1,824	1	4,076	65	88	90	3,833	25	14	11
1953	1,987	2,245	1	4,233	63	94	95	3,981	26	12	14
1954	1,750	2,468	1	4,219	59	68	85	4,007	25	10	15
1955	1,626	2,810	1	4,437	55	105	80	4,197	26	10	16
1956 8/	1,559	3,200	1	4,760	59	117	75	4,509	27	9	18

1/ Based on estimates of the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, Incorporated. Excludes cleansers and liquid soaps. 2/ Based on factory shipments of 53 companies as reported in the Association's Sales Census who produced 79 to 83 percent of the United States total in census years, adjusted to a U. S. total basis. 3/ Includes only those with characteristics and end uses similar to soap. 4/ Beginning 1947 includes shipments in CARE packages. 5/ From Office of Rubber Reserve, R.F.C. through 1954. Estimated for 1955 and 1956. 6/ Estimates based in part on data given in Statistical Yearbook of the Quartermaster Corps for 1947. 7/ Less than one-half pound. 8/ Preliminary.

from the year before and the smallest since 1921. It was the sixth consecutive year that fats and oils used in soap manufacturing have declined (table 12).

Several oils which were relatively important in the 1920's and early 30's have become of minor importance in recent years. These include whale and fish oils, palm oil, palm-kernel oil, and inedible olive oil and olive oil foots. Babassu oil partially replaced palm-kernel oil in the quick-lathering group. But since the Korean conflict babassu oil usage has trended downward, and in the past four years has virtually been eliminated. Substantial quantities of lard were used in soap during World War II and the Korean conflict, but normally this market outlet for lard is negligible. Inedible tallow and greases historically have been the major fats included in the slow-lathering hard fats and oils used by the domestic soap industry, while coconut oil has been the major quick-lathering oil used. In terms of total saponifiable materials used, inedible tallow and grease constituted 71 percent in 1956 compared with 49 percent in 1937-41, and coconut oil represented 15 percent in 1956 compared with 19 percent in the earlier period. The declining importance of rosin mainly reflects the reduced production of yellow laundry soaps.

The use of fats, oils, rosin, tall oil and glycerine in synthetic detergents has shown no trend, fluctuating between 130 to 150 million pounds in 1952-55, the last four years for which data are available. These data include some items which are surface active agents but which should not be classed as detergents since they do not possess cleaning ability. Most detergents are made from petroleum derivatives or coal tar products. When fat is used in a synthetic detergent, it has about 3.5 times as much detergent power as the same fat would have if it were converted to soap.

Tallow and Grease Exports in 1956 Account for Nearly Half of Disappearance

Production and exports of inedible tallow and greases set new records in 1956, while domestic use remained about the same as in 1955. Ending stocks increased, however, as the rise in total disappearance was not large enough to offset the increase in output (table 13).

Exports of inedible tallow and greases have trended upward since the end of World War II. In 1956, exports accounted for about 49 percent of total disappearance of these fats compared with 45 percent in 1955 and 43 percent in 1954. Foreign use of U. S. tallow has increased mainly because of its high quality and relatively low price. Furthermore, exportable supplies

Table 12.- Soap: Fats, oils, tall oil and rosin used in manufacture, United States, 1937-56 1/

Item	Average 1937-41	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956 2/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Hard oils (Tallow class):														
Slow lathering:														
Tallow, inedible and greases	965	1,530	1,364	1,210	1,526	1,451	1,346	1,363	1,195	1,084	1,026	907	861	813
Whale and fish oils	137	51	114	40	43	35	10	1	---	---	3/	---	---	3/
Palm oil	110	20	24	7	1	1	1	3	3	3	4	8	12	4
Beef fats	2	47	36	10	7	2	3	1	3/	---	---	---	1	3/
Lard	3/	183	82	1	6	4	---	36	22	---	---	3/	2	2
Total	1,214	1,831	1,621	1,267	1,583	1,493	1,361	1,404	1,220	1,087	1,029	915	876	819
Quick lathering														
Coconut oil	373	132	59	185	511	417	282	257	197	204	175	175	173	177
Palm-kernel oil	30	4	32	19	4/	3	3/	4/	---	4/	23	6	5	1
Babassu oil	26	13	32	36	15	19	24	29	19	5	4/	---	2	---
Total	428	147	122	240	526	439	306	286	216	209	198	181	180	178
Soft oils:														
Secondary fats and oils 5/	190	303	364	335	227	181	156	174	149	137	128	135	116	102
Olive oil, foots and inedible	17	3	2	1	1	4	5	4	5	4	3	2	3	2
Soybean oil	15	3	4	4	5	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Cottonseed oil	4	1	2	1	1	1	3/	1	4/	3/	3/	3/	---	---
Corn oil	4	1	1	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	---	---
Castor oil	2	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/	1	1	3/	3/	3/
Peanut oil	1	1	1	7	3/	3/	3/	3/	---	---	3/	3/	---	3/
Other soft oils 6/	9	2	---	2	1	3/	1	1	2	1	2		2	1
Total	241	333	377	351	237	190	166	183	159	145	141	138	122	106
Total fats and oils	1,883	2,311	2,121	1,857	2,346	2,122	1,833	1,873	1,595	1,440	1,369	1,236	1,178	1,103
Rosin	99	193	122	75	80	53	40	43	38	30	20	19	18	16
Tall oil	---	29	30	25	16	18	14	13	22	15	14	12	14	17
Total saponifiable materials	1,981	2,534	2,273	1 957	2,443	2,193	1,887	1,929	1,654	1,485	1,403	1,267	1,210	1,136

1/ Prior to 1949, most of the fats and oils used in synthetic detergents are believed to have been reported as used in soap. Beginning in 1949, this use of fats and oils is entirely included in "Other inedible products" and thus is excluded from the figures shown in this table. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 4/ Not reported by Census. Included in other vegetable oils. 5/ Includes inedible animal stearine, grease (lard) oil, tallow oil, foots and other soap stock, red oil, stearic acid, and other fatty acids. 6/ Includes "Other vegetable oils" as reported by Census and edible olive oil, neat's-foot oil, linseed oil, perilla oil, sesame oil and tung oil.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, and Agricultural Marketing Service. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 13.- Inedible tallow and greases: Apparent production, disposition and price

Period	Apparent production 1/	Factory consumption in					Net imports (+) or net exports (-)	Stocks end of period	Price per pound, prime inedible tallow, Chicago
		Soap	Fat splitting 2/	Feed	Other products	Total			
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Cents
Average									
1937-41	1,167	965	3/	3/	193	1,158	+ 2	321	6.28
1942-46	1,749	1,398	4/ 247	3/	5/ 165	1,810	+ 25	233	9.24
1947	2,023	1,526	193	3/	163	1,882	- 68	246	19.2
1948	1,940	1,451	185	3/	145	1,782	- 87	317	16.0
1949	2,132	1,346	169	3/	151	1,666	- 431	352	6.4
1950	2,272	1,363	229	3/	215	1,807	- 534	283	8.8
1951	2,256	1,195	243	3/	222	1,660	- 534	345	12.1
1952	2,318	1,084	187	3/	270	1,541	- 747	375	5.5
1953	2,690	1,026	252	3/	290	1,568	- 1,196	300	4.4
1954									
January-March	680	260	68	28	59	415	- 273	293	7.0
April-June	627	219	58	22	74	373	- 273	274	6.6
July-September	673	202	53	21	87	363	- 316	268	5.9
October-December	699	226	63	40	79	408	- 297	262	7.0
Year	2,679	907	242	111	299	1,559	- 1,158	262	6.6
1955									
January-March	703	221	70	26	82	397	- 304	263	7.4
April-June	705	207	71	33	91	402	- 320	245	6.5
July-September	719	204	63	32	64	364	- 339	260	7.2
October-December	773	229	74	31	72	406	- 328	299	7.7
Year	2,900	861	278	122	309	1,570	- 1,291	299	7.2
1956									
January-March	812	203	80	36	78	397	- 372	343	6.8
April-June	817	205	77	49	73	404	- 425	331	6.7
July-September	713	203	58	55	61	376	- 362	306	6.4
October-December	775	203	70	55	73	400	- 328	353	6.9
Year	3,118	813	286	194	285	1,577	- 1,488	353	6.7

1/ Computed from factory consumption, trade and stocks. 2/ Beginning in 1949, soap manufacturers were not required to report the consumption of fats and oils in fat-splitting, the resultant production of fatty acids nor the subsequent consumption of fatty acids in soap when such splitting was merely the first step in the production of soap. Instead, the reported consumption of fats and oils in soap included both the fats and oils used directly and those used in fat-splitting if the fatty acids were used in soap. 3/ Not available. 4/ 1943-46 average. 5/ Residual.

Totals computed from unrounded data.

from other countries have been limited, and world demand has been strong because of economic recovery in many countries. In 1956 our best foreign markets were Western Europe, Italy, and Japan.

Domestic consumption of inedible tallow and greases declined in the postwar era through 1952 but has leveled off since then at slightly less than 1.6 billion pounds. Consumption in soap continued downward but has been offset by expanding use in fat splitting and animal feeds. Use in soap totaled 813 million pounds in 1956, down 47 percent from the 1947 high and nearly 16 percent less than the 1937-41 average. Tallow and grease have just about replaced all other hard and soft oils used in soap except coconut oil, low-priced foots, and other secondary products. However, this has not compensated for the inroads in soap made by synthetic detergents. Nevertheless, soap is still by far the major domestic outlet for inedible tallow and greases.

Consumption of inedible tallow and greases in fat splitting increased slightly in 1956 to 286 million pounds. While a new high for this market outlet, it was only 8 million pounds above a year earlier.

Use of inedible tallow and greases in animal feeds for 1956 as reported to Census was 194 million pounds, up 72 million pounds from a year earlier. There is some feeling in the trade that actual consumption in feeds is much higher than reported to Census. This means that apparent production of inedible tallow and greases is understated to the extent that consumption in feeds is not being picked up in Census reports, since production is computed from data on stocks, foreign trade and factory consumption. 1/

Inedible tallow and greases also are used in synthetic detergents, synthetic rubber, nylon, plastics, and other products. In many of these end-products, tallow and greases are consumed in the form of fatty acids derived from fat splitting.

Prices of inedible tallow (prime, Chicago) were maintained at relatively high levels during 1947 and 1948, averaging 19.2 and 16.0 cents per pound, respectively. This was due to an exceptionally strong demand for fats in soap, partly to restock inventories depleted during the late war years and in 1946. Prices in 1949 and 1950 dropped sharply averaging about 7.5 cents per pound for the period. Increased demand resulting from the Korean conflict was accompanied by a rise in 1951 prices to about 12.1 cents per pound. Prices in 1952 and 1953 again dropped sharply averaging about 5.0 cents per pound, slightly below the 1937-41 average. The decline in prices was associated with reduced

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1/ Readers of this Situation report may be interested in a current marketing research study initiated by AMS on new and expanded outlets for inedible fats in feed and an evaluation of the existing and potential market. Data are being collected for calendar year 1956 on the use of fats in feeds, by type of feed. A marketing research report will be issued upon completion of the analyses of these data.

demand from the soap manufacturers along with increased output. However, with lower tallow prices prevailing in 1953, exports increased significantly and ending stocks were reduced.

Prices since 1953 have been quite stable, averaging 6.6 cents per pound in 1954, 7.2 cents in 1955, and 6.7 cents in 1956. At these relatively stable price levels, exports increased sharply each year since 1954. Competitive prices and the fine quality of U. S. tallow, as mentioned earlier, have been important factors in setting new records.

Drying Oil Uses Up in 1956

Production of protective coatings in 1956 was maintained near the very high level of 1955, reflecting the continued high level of economic activity. Table 14 contains new estimates, by the Battele Memorial Institute, of output of paints, varnishes, and lacquers. These figures are based upon Census data published in 1956 and extend back through 1953. Because the new estimates are not as high as the previous ones, the oil content per gallon of finished product appears slightly higher than formerly indicated.

There were no major raw material changes in protective coatings in 1956 that would seriously affect drying oil consumption. The traditional balance was maintained between trade sales (usually over-the-counter sales to homeowners, etc.) and industrial-product finishes (sales to industries using paint products in the processing their finished products). Paints and varnishes usually included in trade sales have a higher average oil content than do those that go into industrial products. Consequently a shift in sales between these two categories would affect the amount of oil consumed even if total sales of protective coatings did not change.

Drying oil industries took 1,216 million pounds of fats and oils (including tall oil and secondary products) in 1956. This is almost 4 percent more than the year before and the most since the 1950 peak, when the Korean outbreak stimulated domestic disappearance (table 16). This reflects somewhat the progress of the paint industry in 1955 and 1956, given impetus by the high construction activity, record automobile production, and a high level of redecoration, maintenance, and improvement among homeowners and industry.

Soybean and Tall Oils Take Larger Share of Drying Oil Market

Linseed oil continues to be the major drying oil although its relative importance has been declining in recent years. In 1956, linseed oil did not share proportionately in the rise in drying oil consumption -- gaining only 15 million pounds. Most of the expansion was in soybean oil, 26 million pounds, followed by tall oil, 23 million pounds, and castor oil, 10 million pounds. Tung oil consumption remained the same as in 1955.

Table 14.- Fats and oils used per gallon of paints, varnishes and lacquers, 1931-56

Period	Use of fats and oils in paints and varnishes 1/ 2/	All paints, varnishes and lacquers: Production 3/: Old series	All paints, varnishes and lacquers: Production 3/: New series	All paints, varnishes and lacquers: Oil used per gallon 2/: Old series	All paints, varnishes and lacquers: Oil used per gallon 2/: New series	Only paints and varnishes containing oil: Production 3/: Old series	Only paints and varnishes containing oil: Production 3/: New series	Only paints and varnishes containing oil: Oil used per gallon 2/: Old series	Only paints and varnishes containing oil: Oil used per gallon 2/: New series
	Million pounds	Million gallons	Million gallons	Pounds	Pounds	Million gallons	Million gallons	Pounds	Pounds
Average									
1931-34	474	201		2.4		140		3.4	
1935-39	641	298		2.2		208		3.1	
1940	652	324		2.0		231		2.8	
1941	875	428		2.0		303		2.9	
1942	775	395		2.0		291		2.7	
1943	698	423		1.7		313		2.2	
1944	687	464		1.5		349		2.0	
1945	637	481		1.3		358		1.8	
1946	672	570		1.2		413		1.6	
1947	693	545		1.3		399		1.7	
1948	744	549		1.4		396		1.9	
1949	637 (710)	485		1.3(1.5)		349		1.8(2.0)	
1950	756 (845)	599		1.3(1.4)		432		1.8(2.0)	
1951	710 (845)	542		1.3(1.6)		389		1.8(2.2)	
1952	659 (765)	536		1.2(1.4)		374		1.8(2.0)	
1953	716 (825)	556	526	1.3(1.5)	1.4(1.6)	381	346	1.9(2.2)	2.1(2.4)
1954	653 (765)	545	538	1.2(1.4)	1.2(1.4)	375	358	1.7(2.0)	1.8(2.1)
1955	685 (850)	---	599	--- ---	1.1(1.4)	---	371	--- ---	1.8(2.3)
1956 4/	751 (920)	---	587	--- ---	1.3(1.6)	---	371	--- ---	2.0(2.5)

1/ Excludes tall oil. 2/ Data in brackets include estimate for oils reported by Census as used in synthetic resins but which are ultimately consumed in paints and varnishes, not available prior to 1949. 3/ Production of paints, varnishes and lacquers are estimates of the Stanford Research Institute (1931-50) or Battelle Memorial Institute (1951-56). 4/ Preliminary.

Table 15.- Wholesale price per pound of selected oils, 1937-56

Year and month	Linseed oil, tankcars Minneapolis	Tung oil tankcars, New York	Soybean oil, crude tankcars, Midwest mills	Coconut oil, crude tankcars, Pacific Coast 1/	Tall oil, refined tanks, works
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Average					
1937-41	9.3	2/ 21.7	6.3	7.0	3/ 4.2
1949	22.7	22.4	11.0	17.4	5.4
1950	16.5	25.5	14.0	18.4	5.1
1951	18.9	38.4	16.8	18.5	5.8
1952	15.9	38.8	11.0	13.6	5.2
1953	15.0	27.7	12.4	19.0	5.0
1954	14.6	22.4	13.3	16.2	5.0
1955					
Jan.-Mar.	12.4	22.6	12.0	15.5	5.0
Apr.-June	12.9	23.4	12.1	14.6	5.2
July-Sept.	13.4	25.9	11.2	14.1	5.2
Oct.-Dec.	12.8	25.5	10.9	13.8	5.2
Year	12.9	24.3	11.6	14.5	5.2
1956					
Jan.-Mar.	14.5	26.2	13.0	13.7	5.2
Apr.-June	15.3	24.0	14.6	14.9	5.2
July-Sept.	13.1	23.9	11.7	13.9	5.2
Oct.-Dec.	13.5	23.0	13.4	14.2	5.2
Year	14.1	24.3	13.2	14.2	5.2
1957					
Jan.-Mar.	13.3	23.5	13.9	14.1	5.2

1/ Three-cent processing tax added to prices as originally quoted. 2/ Drums, New York. 3/ Not reported prior to April 1938.

Table 16.- Fats and oils used in all drying oil products, by kind of oil, 1925-56

Year	Linseed oil	Soybean oil	Tung oil	Fish oil	Castor oil	Oiticica oil	Perilla oil	Other primary fats and oils	Secondary fatty materials	Tall oil	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Average											
1925-29	752	4	94	20	2	---	5	---	---	---	877
1930-34	433	12	97	22	2	---	17	3	---	---	585
1935-39	514	22	118	39	7	6	63	6	---	---	774
1940	585	46	67	47	25	15	20	4	---	---	807
1941	807	62	69	57	46	27	9	3	---	---	1,079
1942	819	33	12	32	63	9	3	3	---	---	973
1943	757	39	12	36	22	4	2	1	15	2	890
1944	688	37	10	47	90	11	1/	1/	27	7	917
1945	627	46	23	58	60	19	1/	3	32	7	874
1946	663	67	36	48	35	25	1/	8	39	15	934
1947	567	159	106	47	44	13	1/	6	44	32	1,017
1948	595	162	130	40	53	13	1/	7	46	36	1,081
1949	428	220	103	26	51	12	---	8	73	53	974
1950	590	213	109	33	66	12	---	24	76	70	1,193
1951	665	194	65	28	38	12	---	8	57	84	1,151
1952	536	209	51	36	41	11	---	11	50	87	1,032
1953	536	242	51	34	39	10	---	13	69	94	1,087
1954	498	209	48	23	38	8	---	16	60	117	1,018
1955	504	274	50	33	63	12	---	24	89	123	1,172
1956 2/	519	300	50	26	73	11	---	22	69	146	1,216

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 2/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of Bureau of the Census and Fish and Wildlife Service. Partly estimated by AMS. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 17.- Utilization of oils, fats and tall oil in drying-oil products, by type of product, United States, 1931-56

Year	Paint and varnish 1/	Floor coverings and oilcloth	Rosins 1/ 2/	Other	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Average					
1931-34	474	67	---	22	562
1935-39	641	95	---	38	774
1940	652	112	---	43	807
1941	875	137	---	68	1,079
1942	775	116	---	82	973
1943	700	76	---	114	890
1944	694	85	---	138	917
1945	644	79	---	151	874
1946	683	88	---	162	934
1947	706	142	---	169	1,017
1948	766	167	---	149	1,081
1949	655 (731)	148	82 (6)	87	974
1950	776 (874)	153	105 (7)	157	1,193
1951	743 (888)	134	156 (11)	118	1,151
1952	691 (810)	125	128 (9)	87	1,032
1953	750 (869)	117	128 (9)	93	1,087
1954	693 (816)	113	132 (9)	79	1,018
1955	725 (890)	111	178 (13)	158	1,172
1956 3/	799 (970)	101	189 (14)	127	1,216

1/ About 90-95 percent of the oil listed by Census as used in synthetic resins end up in protective coatings. Data in brackets are new totals obtained by shifting these resins to paints and varnishes.

2/ Not available prior to 1949.

3/ Preliminary.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Paint formula changes in the postwar period have resulted in a shift away from linseed oil and toward soybean oil. Soybean oil, currently in second place, owes its prominence to the alkyd-resin mechanism that adapts a semi-drying oil to drying oil uses. Tall oil, a non-agricultural product, ranks third primarily because of its unique price advantage and the effective application of research.

In 1956, the 1,216 million pounds of drying oils consumed in all drying oil products were distributed as follows: Linseed, 43 percent; soybean, 25 percent; tall, 12 percent; dehydrated castor, 6 percent; tung, 4 percent; fish, 2 percent; oiticica, 1 percent; all others, 7 percent.

Use of fats and oils directly in paints and varnishes rose to nearly 800 million pounds in 1956, 75 million pounds more than a year earlier, and comprised about two-thirds of the oils utilized in all drying oil products (table 17). Consumption in resins, nearly all of which ultimately are used in paints and varnishes, increased moderately, continuing the upward advance of the last several years. Floor coverings and oilcloth products consumed only 101 million pounds of fats and oils in 1956, 8 percent of the total used in all products. This category has shown a persistent trend downward since its peak of 1948, when usage of fats and oils in floor coverings and oilcloth represented 15 percent of total utilization. The decrease since then has been attributed to the rise of nonoil floor coverings, including asphalt and rubber tile and vinyl materials. This trend is likely to continue.

Tall Oil Output and Use Set New Records in 1956

Tall oil output in 1956 totaled 596 million pounds, 46 million more than in 1955 and the highest of record. Tall oil is a byproduct of the sulphate paper process, and apparently an increasing percentage of the oil is being saved and processed. Domestic disappearance of tall oil has increased sharply in recent years. In 1956, domestic use was up 12 percent from a year earlier but not enough to prevent an increase in stocks (table 18).

Utilization of tall oil in paints and varnish increased to a new high during 1956, prolonging the generally upward trend of the past decade. Large quantities also were consumed in resins, but little change was noted in linoleum and the catch-all category. Probably a substantial portion was converted into rosin and fatty acids which have a wide range of uses.

The stability of tall oil prices at relatively low levels in comparison to the price fluctuations of other oils has been an important factor contributing to tall oil's success in the drying oil industry. During the years 1952 through 1956, annual prices of tall oil (refined, tanks, works) varied from 5.0 cents per pound to 5.2 cents, compared with linseed oil prices (raw, tank cars, Minneapolis) fluctuations of 12.9 cents per pound to 15.9 cents. Tung oil prices (tanks, New York) during the same period varied from 22.4 cents per pound to 38.8 cents.

Table 18.- Tall oil: Production, stocks, exports, domestic disappearance and utilization, by classes of products, 1941-56

Year	Production	Beginning stocks	Exports	Domestic disappearance	Utilization						
					Soap	Drying oil products				Nonfood uses other	Foots and loss
						Paint and varnish	Linoleum and oilcloth	Resins	Other		
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1941	50	NA	8	41	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1942	73	NA	16	57	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1943	125	NA	6	119	11	2	NA	---	---	106	NA
1944	158	NA	5	154	29	7	1/	---	---	108	9
1945	195	NA	5	190	30	7	2/	---	---	145	8
1946	202	NA	6	196	25	11	4	---	---	147	9
1947	200	NA	23	177	16	13	19	---	---	113	16
1948	249	41	28	214	18	22	14	---	---	127	33
1949	230	48	33	186	14	18	16	6	12	92	27
1950	310	59	36	287	13	20	16	8	26	172	32
1951	398	46	44	323	22	34	15	11	24	191	26
1952	313	77	35	270	15	32	13	15	27	160	8
1953	318	85	42	280	14	34	17	11	31	165	7
1954	357	81	61	331	12	40	29	20	27	189	13
1955	550	46	48	474	14	40	31	13	38	310	27
1956 3/	596	74	44	532	17	48	31	28	39	289	80
1957		94									

1/ Included in "other products".
2/ Less than 500,000 pounds.
3/ Preliminary. Partly estimated by AMS.
NA Not available.

Compiled from reports of the U.S.D.A. and Bureau of the Census.
Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Tall oil and derivatives probably will continue to make inroads in the drying oil markets as long as its competitive price advantage is maintained and its quality continues to improve. The use of tall oil fatty acids in alkyd resin formulations is likely to increase, perhaps at the expense of soybean oil.

REVISIONS IN PER CAPITA SERIES

Civilian population data used in the per capita series in the past were those adjusted for the percentage underenumeration estimated to exist in the Census of Population. A transition is being made beginning with this issue to the unadjusted population data. The change in all food consumption series will conform with practices in other Government agencies.

The *Fats and Oils Situation* is published six times a year. Release dates for remaining 1957 issues are May 31, July 29, September 30, and November 21 (Outlook number).

Table 19.- Fats, oils, including margarine and shortening, and tall oil: Production from domestic and imported materials, and factory and warehouse stocks at end of December, calendar years 1954-56

Items grouped by major use	Production 1/				Stocks			
	Average 1937-41	1954	1955	1956	December 31			
					1953	1954	1955	1956
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
PRIMARY FATS AND OILS								
Food fats and oils								
Butter 2/	1,780.2	1,448.9	1,386.2	1,409.1	281.7	378.6	163.1	26.5
Lard and rendered pork fat 3/	1,223.6	2,121.0	2,452.0	2,565.0	74.3	104.1	147.0	111.6
Beef fats	213.4	260.7	270.5	279.0	13.7	14.1	19.4	22.2
Total edible animal fats	3,217.2	3,830.6	4,108.7	4,253.1	369.7	496.8	329.5	160.3
Corn oil	155.2	254.6	268.1	272.1	18.6	18.6	23.8	22.5
Cottonseed oil	1,471.9	2,000.1	1,810.4	1,825.8	1,258.6	814.0	570.4	415.7
Olive oil, edible	5.6	1.7	3.0	1.0	4.4	5.9	2.3	2.8
Peanut oil	87.2	69.0	18.2	80.8	9.4	12.0	4.9	11.3
Soybean oil	418.8	2,379.9	2,826.7	3,200.4	208.3	175.9	217.9	233.1
Total edible vegetable oils	2,138.7	4,703.3	4,926.4	5,380.1	1,499.3	1,026.4	819.3	685.4
Soap fats and oils								
Tallow, inedible, and greases excluding wool grease 4/	1,167.2	2,679.0	2,899.9	3,117.8	300.2	261.9	299.2	353.0
Palm oil	---	---	---	---	14.8	20.1	18.9	21.4
Fish oil	201.9	164.1	189.4	197.0	47.6	52.5	79.3	69.5
Marine mammal oil	35.9	---	---	---	19.6	10.1	23.6	31.8
Olive oil, inedible and foots	5/	---	---	---	2.0	2.8	5/	.8
Coconut oil	298.4	432.1	430.7	422.5	80.8	79.1	89.1	86.0
Total soap fats	1,703.4	3,275.2	3,520.0	3,737.3	465.0	426.4	510.1	562.5
Drying oils								
Castor oil, dehydrated	6/	17.5	22.4	20.7	4.8	4.1	3.6	3.5
Linseed oil	277.3	651.5	618.2	620.2	557.6	222.4	167.6	152.9
Oiticica oil	---	---	---	---	4.1	4.3	5.6	4.2
Tung oil	1.3	32.6	9.8	11.4	30.9	51.5	28.5	20.1
Total drying oils	278.6	701.6	650.4	652.3	597.4	282.3	205.3	180.7
Other industrial oils and fats								
Cod oil and fish-liver oils	5.4	1.8	1.6	2.0	6.2	5.2	1.7	1.3
Castor oil, No. 1 and No. 3 7/	90.4	44.5	27.9	3.9	45.0	25.8	35.2	24.8
Rapeseed oil	---	---	---	---	2.8	1.6	1.6	2.3
Other vegetable oils	76.4	28.8	39.7	30.9	30.3	36.3	35.3	27.2
Total	172.2	75.1	69.2	36.8	84.3	68.9	73.8	55.6
Grand total 8/	8,659.5	13,023.8	13,697.7	14,059.6	3,015.8	2,300.8	1,938.2	1,644.5
From domestic materials 9/	8,207.5	12,529.6	13,216.7	13,612.5				
From imported materials	452.0	494.2	481.0	447.1				
FAT-AND-OIL PRODUCTS								
Shortening	1,422.4	1,961.2	1,975.4	1,841.7	93.9	122.8	143.0	122.0
Margarine	354.3	1,364.3	1,333.4	1,368.8	21.8	27.3	23.7	27.6
Mono-and di-glycerides (edible)	10/	75.1	79.4	81.7	2.0	2.7	3.7	3.9
Fatty acids	10/	499.7	516.6	507.2	74.9	75.1	11/55.7	60.7
Tall oil	29.6	357.4	550.1	595.7	80.9	46.3	73.6	93.8

1/ Factory production except as otherwise noted.

2/ Creamery butter production and cold-storage stocks, United States Department of Agriculture.

3/ Total commercial. Excludes farm production. Federally inspected in 1954 totaled 1,831.3 million pounds; 1955 totaled 2,140.2; 1956 totaled 2,255.5.

4/ Total apparent production, Agricultural Marketing Service (computed from factory consumption, trade and stocks).

5/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

6/ Not reported separately.

7/ Production of No. 1 and No. 3 minus production of dehydrated castor oil.

8/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

9/ Includes estimated output of farm butter and farm lard, 1,149 million pounds in 1937-41; 438 million pounds in 1954; 423 million pounds in 1955; and 374 million pounds in 1956.

10/ Not available.

11/ Data exclude quantities held by consuming factories.

Table 20.- Imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials and fat-and-oil products in terms of oil, calendar years 1954-56

Item	Imports for consumption				Exports 1/			
	Average 1937-41	1954	1955	1956	Average 1937-41	1954	1955	1956
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Food fats and oils								
Butter 2/	3.8	1.0	0.7	0.7	9.5	56.9	228.8	191.6
Lard	3/	---	3/	---	272.7	521.4	619.6	611.4
Beef fats	3.9	---	.1	2.2	7.2	36.1	34.2	40.0
Total, edible animal fats	7.7	1.0	.8	2.9	289.4	614.4	882.6	843.0
Cottonseed oil 2/	72.1	---	---	---	11.0	592.2	602.6	610.9
Cottonseed (15.5 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	4.3	6.8	7.0
Olive oil, edible	48.5	61.4	52.4	44.7	---	---	---	---
Peanut oil	16.1	6.2	30.3	1.4	2.4	8.7	.7	4.8
Peanuts, shelled (43 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	56.0	---	1.0
Soybean oil	7.0	---	---	---	10.5	76.5	134.5	684.2
Soybeans (18.3 percent) 4/	---	.2	3/	3/	30.9	470.4	744.9	748.2
Other vegetable oils 2/	39.7	8.8	8.2	7.0	14.7	98.6	31.7	36.4
Total, edible vegetable oils	183.4	76.5	90.9	53.1	69.5	1,306.7	1,521.2	2,092.5
Soap fats and oils								
Tallow, inedible	7.7	1.1	1.9	.8	1.5	996.3	1,132.3	1,372.3
Greases	---	2.6	1.3	.4	4.5	165.8	163.8	115.5
Fish and fish liver oils non-medicinal	2.6	12.9	15.5	11.6	2.7	141.6	142.7	140.8
Marine mammal oils	25.4	15.8	52.1	43.5	2.9	.2	.4	.7
Foots and soap stock, including olive oil	25.7	3.9	2.4	1.1	---	11.3	11.4	6.1
Palm oil	301.2	66.1	44.2	28.3	17.3	---	---	---
Total, slow-lathering oils	362.6	102.4	117.4	85.7	28.9	1,315.2	1,450.6	1,635.4
Coconut oil	362.8	138.0	145.3	194.2	33.4	11.2	9.0	9.1
Copra (63 percent)	335.9	423.8	423.1	420.8	27.8	.1	.6	---
Palm kernel oil	28.8	50.6	45.8	40.7	---	---	---	---
Total, lauric-acid oils	727.5	612.4	614.2	655.7	61.2	11.3	9.6	9.1
Drying oils								
Flaxseed (35.4 percent)	351.7	.4	3/	3/	---	192.2	93.3	170.0
Linseed oil	.1	---	3/	---	3.3	441.6	147.2	96.7
Oiticica oil	16.0	8.7	12.9	9.5	---	---	---	---
Tung oil	100.4	36.5	21.4	31.3	5.0	.2	3.6	1.3
Total	468.2	45.6	34.3	40.8	8.3	634.0	244.1	268.0
Other industrial oils and fats								
Cashew nut shell liquid (oil)	2.7	8.9	8.8	8.3	---	---	---	---
Castor oil	.5	56.8	95.3	88.8	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0
Castor beans (45 percent)	95.0	49.1	41.1	19.9	---	---	---	---
Fish-liver oils, medicinal	46.7	24.8	20.2	15.0	---	.3	.3	.4
Neat's-foot oil and stock	---	.2	---	---	.6	.3	.6	.2
Rapeseed oil	10.3	3.4	6.3	3.5	---	---	---	---
Wool grease	3.0	6.4	7.7	8.2	---	---	---	---
Other vegetable oils and fats, inedible	70.7	.1	11.4	.1	7.3	9.6	10.4	30.2
Total	228.9	149.7	190.8	143.8	8.9	11.2	12.5	31.8
Other products (fat content)								
Margarine 5/	1.9	.1	.1	.1	1.3	6.8	6.6	3.5
Shortening 2/	1.4	---	3/	---	8.0	17.2	42.4	8.7
Cooking and salad oils	---	---	---	---	---	5.9	6/	6/
Salad products 7/	---	---	---	---	---	2.1	2.5	1.3
Soap	2.8	.8	1.1	1.1	30.8	27.0	23.1	15.4
Fatty acids	---	2.7	.6	1.1	---	15.4	17.4	21.3
Total	6.1	3.6	1.8	2.3	40.1	74.4	92.0	50.2
Grand total 8/	1,984.6	991.2	1,050.5	984.2	506.3	3,967.2	4,212.6	4,930.2
Tall oil	---	---	---	---	1.7	61.1	48.3	44.4

1/ Includes shipments of butter, lard and manufactured products to U. S. Territories, re-exports of tung oil.
2/ Includes exports from CCC holdings that are not reported by Census.
3/ Less than 50,000 pounds.
4/ 1937-41, 15 percent.
5/ Imported margarine goes largely to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.
6/ Included in "Other vegetable oils," edible.
7/ Includes mayonnaise and salad dressing.
8/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, reports of the Bureau of the Census, and United States Department of Agriculture.

Table 21.- Selected nonfood fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1951 to date

Commodity and year beginning	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	July-Jan.	Feb.-June	July-June	July 1	Feb. 1	July-Jan.	Feb.-June	July-June	July-Jan.	Feb.-June	July-June
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Linseed oil											
1951	395	214	609	679	705	357	228	585	12	16	28
1952	335	171	507	675	682	326	233	559	2	1	3
1953	332	218	551	619	531	308	214	522	113	190	303
1954	427	205	632	361	214	295	226	521	264	54	318
1955	431	264	695	139	168	321	231	552	82	58	140
1956	339			142	150	320			21		
1957											
	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Feb. 1	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
Inedible tallow and grease											
1951	770	1,499	2,268	340	353	535	1,015	1,550	223	497	720
1952	843	1,773	2,616	340	411	508	1,015	1,523	265	805	1,070
1953	911	1,750	2,661	363	307	556	1,017	1,574	411	775	1,186
1954	941	1,885	2,826	268	275	536	1,036	1,572	399	866	1,265
1955	1,041	2,074	3,115	260	313	533	1,050	1,583	456	1,033	1,489
1956	1,042			306	360	546			443		
Coconut oil 1/											
1951	201	345	546	82	92	178	353	531	13	29	42
1952	211	356	566	55	53	206	343	549	7	9	16
1953	211	365	576	56	86	177	385	563	4	7	11
1954	200	382	582	59	81	173	361	535	4	5	10
1955	206	390	596	97	98	201	407	609	3	6	9
1956	228			75	89	210			4		
Castor oil 1/											
1951	43	127	171	33	26	51	125	176	2/	2/	1
1952	62	143	206	27	30	59	128	187	2/	2/	1
1953	40	80	120	45	48	37	99	136	2/	1	1
1954	44	100	144	29	31	41	87	128	2/	1	1
1955	49	72	120	43	46	45	80	125	2/	2/	1
1956	31			38	26	49			2/		
	Nov.-Jan.	Feb.-Oct.	Nov.-Oct.	Nov. 1	Feb. 1	Nov.-Jan.	Feb.-Oct.	Nov.-Oct.	Nov.-Jan.	Feb.-Oct.	Nov.-Oct.
Tung oil 1/											
1951	14	31	45	16	16	13	38	51	1	1	1
1952	23	33	56	9	19	13	37	50	2/	2/	2/
1953	38	43	81	15	36	16	33	49	2/	2/	2/
1954	20	20	40	47	53	13	38	51	2/	4	4
1955	8	24	31	32	28	12	38	48	2/	1	1
1956	25			13	25	12			2/		

1/ Production includes imports of oil.
2/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Compiled from reports of Bureau of the Census. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 22.- Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1951 to date

Year	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Feb. 1	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
					Total food fats and oils 1/						
1951-52	3,432	5,259	8,691	590	1,054	2,387	4,586	6,973	581	854	1,435
1952-53	3,560	5,356	8,916	880	1,453	2,502	4,595	7,097	485	625	1,110
1953-54	3,589	5,494	9,083	1,589	1,993	2,596	4,846	7,442	590	1,035	1,625
1954-55	3,634	5,814	9,448	1,607	1,522	2,710	5,051	7,761	1,017	1,348	2,365
1955-56	4,160	6,338	10,499	961	1,193	2,751	4,960	7,711	1,185	1,812	2,997
1956-57	4,087			760	863	2,758			1,216		
					Butter (actual weight), except farm						
1951-52	304	851	1,155	114	14	403	752	1,155	1	2	3
1952-53	362	1,016	1,378	111	86	387	765	1,152	1	13	14
1953-54	410	1,054	1,464	323	294	426	828	1,255	13	31	45
1954-55	385	982	1,367	489	342	489	883	1,372	43	147	190
1955-56	410	1,008	1,418	295	132	480	888	1,368	93	162	255
1956-57	403			90	29	461			3		
					Lard, except farm						
1951-52	1,037	1,597	2,634	57	120	669	1,133	1,802	304	447	751
1952-53	998	1,263	2,261	143	242	700	1,148	1,848	200	314	515
1953-54	779	1,249	2,028	42	76	601	963	1,564	145	311	456
1954-55	917	1,446	2,363	50	124	609	1,142	1,751	234	353	587
1955-56	1,044	1,591	2,635	75	184	657	1,211	1,867	278	441	719
1956-57	927			123	101	749			201		
					Beef fats 2/						
1951-52	49	124	173	7	12	38	98	136	7	28	35
1952-53	62	156	218	10	13	50	132	182	8	30	38
1953-54	83	172	255	8	13	63	150	213	16	25	41
1954-55	88	181	269	10	17	70	161	231	11	21	33
1955-56	91	187	278	15	18	75	165	240	13	31	44
1956-57	94			10	25	73			7		
					Total edible vegetables oils 3/ 4/						
1951-52	2,042	2,687	4,729	413	909	1,285	2,651	3,935	261	330	591
1952-53	2,138	2,920	5,058	615	1,112	1,386	2,603	3,989	254	214	469
1953-54	2,317	3,019	5,336	1,215	1,611	1,549	2,978	4,526	374	594	967
1954-55	2,244	3,205	5,449	1,059	1,039	1,600	2,931	4,531	672	760	1,432
1955-56	2,616	3,552	6,167	576	859	1,555	2,744	4,299	783	1,131	1,915
1956-57	2,663			536	708	1,491			989		

Continued -

Table 22.- Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1951 to date - Continued

Year	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Feb. 1	Oct.-Sept.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
	Cottonseed oil 4/										
1951-52	933	797	1,729	193	536	545	859	1,404	45	82	126
1952-53	915	925	1,840	393	825	459	703	1,162	23	31	55
1953-54	973	1,133	2,106	1,016	1,336	605	1,220	1,824	48	353	402
1954-55	831	892	1,723	896	802	630	913	1,543	296	402	716
1955-56	958	935	1,893	361	609	524	860	1,384	186	431	617
1956-57	873			254	437	509			181		
	Soybean oil 4/										
1951-52	979	1,632	2,611	171	328	621	1,529	2,150	201	237	437
1952-53	1,102	1,754	2,856	194	254	812	1,650	2,462	230	183	413
1953-54	1,190	1,576	2,767	174	242	824	1,502	2,326	298	190	488
1954-55	1,294	2,083	3,377	127	199	846	1,762	2,608	376	340	716
1955-56	1,541	2,335	3,876	180	219	904	1,630	2,534	597	697	1,294
1956-57	1,665			227	238	857			796		
	Corn oil										
1951-52	74	149	223	12	15	70	152	222	5/	---	5/
1952-53	84	174	248	12	22	75	179	254	---	---	---
1953-54	85	167	252	16	20	81	172	253	---	---	---
1954-55	38	180	268	15	18	86	180	265	---	---	---
1955-56	89	181	270	19	23	85	182	267	---	---	---
1956-57	92			23	18	96			---	---	---

1/ Includes butter, except farm, lard, except farm, beef fats and edible vegetable oils. Production and exports include the oil equivalent of exported oilseeds. Domestic disappearance and exports have been adjusted for exports of processed food oils not classified by kind, shortening, margarine, and other secondary fats. Exports also include shipments and quantities from CCC stocks that were not reported in Census data.

2/ Includes edible tallow, oleo stock, oleo oil and oleostearine.

3/ Includes cottonseed, soybean, corn, peanut, and edible olive oils, production includes imports of olive oil.

4/ Production and exports include oil equivalent of oilseeds exported for crushing.

5/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Compiled from reports of Bureau of the Census and U. S. Department of Agriculture. Totals omputed from unrounded numbers.

Table 23.- Estimated production of fats and oils from domestic materials and oil equivalent of exported domestic oilseeds, year beginning October 1956 with comparisons

Item	Average 1937-41	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955 1/	1956 2/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Butter (actual weight)	2,224	1,466	1,376	1,578	1,647	1,539	1,580	1,600
Lard and rendered pork fat	2,091	2,812	2,918	2,509	2,248	2,564	2,840	2,650
Edible beef fats 3/	225	158	173	218	255	269	278	275
Total, edible animal fats	4,540	4,436	4,467	4,305	4,150	4,372	4,698	4,525
Corn oil	173	243	223	258	252	268	270	275
Cottonseed oil	1,456	1,227	1,726	1,836	2,101	1,717	1,888	1,675
Edible olive oil	7	2	4	7	2	3	9/	2
Peanut oil	87	190	123	53	82	19	78	120
Peanuts (shelled), oil equivalent of exports for crushing abroad 4/	---	21	---	---	69	---	1	
Soybean oil	500	2,454	2,444	2,536	2,350	2,711	3,143	4,350
Soybeans, oil equivalent of exports 5/	31	272	167	320	416	666	733	
Total, edible vegetable oils	2,254	4,409	4,678	5,010	5,272	5,384	6,113	6,422
Inedible tallow and greases	1,303	2,343	2,268	2,616	2,661	2,826	3,115	3,000
Fish, whale and seal oils 6/	223	164	126	148	161	180	198	195
Total, soap fats and oils	1,526	2,507	2,394	2,764	2,822	3,006	3,313	3,195
Linseed oil 7/	363	808	554	501	631	588	625	11/660
Flaxseed, oil equivalent of exports 8/	---	78	55	9/	122	133	196	
Tung oil	1	12	15	43	40	15	2	30
Castor oil	---	---	8	11	8	4	1	2
Total, drying oils	364	898	632	555	801	740	824	692
Other fats and oils 10/	5	14	28	36	31	42	31	30
Grand total	8,689	12,264	12,206	12,670	13,077	13,545	14,980	14,864

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Forecasts based on December 1 crop estimates and other indications. 3/ Edible tallow, oleo stock, oleo oil, and oleostearine. Beginning January 1949, use of edible tallow in pressing is subtracted from reported production of tallow. 4/ 43 percent of actual weight. 5/ 9 pounds per bushel, 1937-41; 9.8 pounds in 1950-51; 10.0 pounds in 1952; 11 pounds in 1953-56. 6/ Excludes cod oil and fish liver oils. 7/ Excludes oil equivalent of imported flaxseed. 8/ 19.8 pounds per bushel. 9/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 10/ Neat's foot oil, wool grease, cod and fish-liver oils, and vegetable oils not reported separately by kind. 11/ The actual quantities crushed and exported will depend to a large extent on CCC policy not yet announced.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Compiled from reports of Bureau of the Census, Fish and Wildlife Service, and U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 24.- Fats, oils, including margarine and shortening, and tall oil: Production from domestic and imported materials, and factory and warehouse stocks at end of month

Items grouped by major use	Production 1/					Stocks		
	October-January		1956		1957	1956		1957
	1955-56	1956-57	January	December	January	January 31	December 31	January 31
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
PRIMARY FATS AND OILS								
Food fats and oils								
Butter 2/	409.6	402.8	114.2	102.8	116.4	131.7	25.1	28.9
Lard and rendered pork fat 3/	1,044.0	927.0	273.0	226.0	226.0	183.6	111.6	101.1
Beef fats	91.3	94.1	22.8	23.0	25.0	18.4	22.2	24.6
Total edible animal fats	1,545.0	1,423.9	410.0	351.8	367.4	333.7	158.9	154.6
Corn oil	88.6	92.4	21.6	21.3	22.9	23.2	22.5	18.5
Cottonseed oil	957.4	871.6	231.0	192.6	207.7	609.5	415.7	437.2
Olive oil, edible	.1	2.0	.1	.2	1.4	2.2	2.8	2.3
Peanut oil	11.1	20.7	6.1	4.1	13.0	5.4	11.3	12.2
Soybean oil	1,088.5	1,181.5	270.0	289.7	305.2	218.9	233.1	238.1
Total edible vegetable oils	2,145.7	2,168.2	528.8	507.9	550.2	859.2	685.4	708.3
Soap fats and oils								
Tallow, inedible, and greases excluding wool grease 4/	1,040.6	1,042.1	268.0	277.1	266.8	313.3	353.0	360.3
Palm oil	---	---	---	---	---	19.7	21.4	19.0
Fish oil	38.8	37.1	1.3	12.5	.8	62.1	69.5	56.5
Marine mammal oil	---	---	---	---	---	21.8	31.8	28.9
Olive oil, inedible and foots	---	---	---	---	---	5/	.8	1.0
Coconut oil	146.9	153.6	39.3	35.1	39.0	97.8	86.0	89.1
Total soap fats	1,226.3	1,232.8	308.6	324.7	306.6	514.7	562.5	554.8
Drying oils								
Castor oil, dehydrated	7.2	7.2	1.0	1.5	1.6	2.8	3.5	3.2
Linseed oil	276.2	254.0	64.5	59.0	46.9	167.5	152.9	150.0
Oiticica oil	---	---	---	---	---	5.5	4.2	3.7
Tung oil	6/	19.0	6/	6.5	7.6	27.7	20.1	25.4
Total drying oils	283.4	280.2	65.5	67.0	56.1	203.5	180.7	182.3
Other industrial oils and fats								
Cod oil and fish-liver oils	1.1	.9	.7	.2	.2	1.5	1.3	1.5
Castor oil, No. 1 and No. 3 7/	6.0	- 1.9	2.5	6/	- .5	43.3	24.8	23.2
Rapeseed oil	---	---	---	---	---	1.6	2.3	1.3
Other vegetable oils	10.3	9.0	3.2	4.0	2.0	36.0	27.2	28.2
Total	17.5	7.9	6.4	4.2	1.7	82.4	55.6	54.2
Grand total 8/ 9/	5,411.0	5,307.8	1,319.3	1,255.3	1,282.1	1,993.7	1,643.1	1,654.3
From domestic materials	5,250.9	5,141.5	1,276.5	1,218.7	1,242.0			
From imported materials	160.1	166.3	42.8	36.6	40.1			
FAT-AND-OIL PRODUCTS								
Shortening	634.2	675.2	150.1	157.1	160.0	125.4	122.0	126.8
Margarine	490.0	524.5	133.9	125.0	132.4	22.6	27.6	29.9
Mono-and di-glycerides (edible)	27.2	29.0	6.8	7.4	7.5	3.9	3.9	3.8
Fatty acids	18.1	163.0	44.7	37.7	42.7	56.1	60.7	59.6
Tall oil	205.9	188.6	52.5	42.8	51.7	86.8	93.8	100.3

1/ Factory production except as otherwise noted.
2/ Creamery butter production and cold-storage stocks. United States Department of Agriculture.
3/ Total commercial. Excludes farm production. Federally inspected in October 1955-January 1956 totaled 927.6 million pounds. October 1956-January 1957 totaled 813.5 million pounds.
4/ Total apparent production, Agricultural Marketing Service. (Computed from factory consumption, trade and stocks.)
5/ Less than 50,000 pounds.
6/ Included in "Other vegetable oils."
7/ Production of No. 1 and No. 3 minus production of dehydrated castor oil.
8/ Computed from unrounded numbers.
9/ Includes estimated output of farm butter and farm lard, 193 million in October 1955-January 1956, 195 million pounds in October 1956-January 1957.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, except as noted. Data include stocks held by the Government in reported position.

Table 25.- Imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials and fat-and-oil products in terms of oil

Item	Imports for consumption				Exports 1/			
	October-January		December-January		October-January		December	January
	1955-56	1956-57	1956	1957	1955-56	1956-57	1956	1957
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Food fats and oils								
Butter	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	92.0	2.3	0.1	0.4
Lard	---	---	---	---	258.1	179.8	47.9	37.8
Beef fats	---	1.5	.8	---	13.5	7.1	1.8	1.3
Total, edible animal fats	0.2	1.8	.9	.1	363.6	189.2	49.8	39.5
Cottonseed oil	---	---	---	---	185.1	179.7	68.7	49.5
Cottonseed (15.5 percent)	---	---	---	---	.8	1.0	2/	.9
Olive oil, edible	16.9	10.3	3.0	3.4	---	---	---	---
Peanut oil	6.6	---	---	---	.1	11.9	1.8	9.7
Peanuts, shelled (43 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Soybean oil	---	---	---	---	145.3	312.5	99.6	91.9
Soybeans (18.3 percent)	2/	---	2/	---	452.1	483.6	174.4	87.0
Other vegetable oils	1.2	1.8	.4	.4	6.1	7.1	3.2	1.2
Total, edible vegetable oils	24.7	12.1	3.4	3.8	789.5	995.8	347.7	240.2
Soap fats and oils								
Tallow, inedible	.7	.1	.1	.1	393.4	399.2	136.1	96.7
Greases	.1	.1	---	.1	62.5	43.5	9.1	18.0
Fish and fish liver oils non-medicinal	5.3	4.3	1.3	.5	52.5	43.3	10.4	16.6
Marine mammal oils	9.9	15.7	2.2	.5	.1	.6	.1	---
Foots and soap stock, including olive oil	.1	.1	.1	2/	2.6	6.5	2.2	2.0
Palm oil	9.9	6.2	.9	.7	---	---	---	---
Total, slow-lathering oils	25.9	26.5	4.6	1.9	511.1	493.1	157.9	133.3
Coconut oil	58.8	74.4	17.3	22.2	3.1	3.6	.9	.5
Copra (63 percent)	138.6	151.5	29.6	36.2	3/	---	---	---
Palm kernel oil	16.1	16.9	4.8	4.8	---	---	---	---
Total, lauric-acid oils	213.5	242.8	51.7	63.2	3.1	3.6	.9	.5
Drying oils								
Flaxseed (35.4 percent)	2/	---	---	---	44.5	5.0	---	---
Linseed oil	---	---	---	---	49.6	17.8	10.8	5.2
Oiticica oil	2.6	1.3	---	.7	---	---	---	---
Tung oil	8.2	12.8	1.8	1.8	.1	.6	.2	.1
Total	10.8	14.1	1.8	2.5	94.2	23.4	11.0	5.3
Other industrial oils and fats								
Cashew nut shell liquid (oil)	4.6	2.5	.9	.2	---	---	---	---
Castor oil	35.6	32.7	6.0	10.9	.4	.6	2/	2/
Castor beans (45 percent)	14.5	6.2	.9	1.9	---	---	---	---
Fish-liver oils, medicinal	5.6	5.9	1.6	1.4	.1	.1	2/	2/
Neat's-foot oil and stock	---	---	---	---	.1	.1	2/	2/
Rapeseed oil	2.5	1.4	.4	.4	---	---	---	---
Wool grease	2.7	2.5	.5	.7	---	---	---	---
Other vegetable oils and fats, inedible	.1	.1	2/	2/	4.3	9.5	.5	3.0
Total	65.5	51.3	10.3	15.5	4.9	10.4	.5	3.0
Other products (fat content)								
Margarine	2/	2/	---	---	1.3	1.0	.4	.2
Shortening	---	---	---	---	3.8	2.3	.9	.3
Cooking and salad oils	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Salad products	---	---	---	---	.7	.8	.2	.2
Soap	.4	.4	2/	.1	5.6	4.9	1.3	.9
Fatty acids	.2	.4	.2	.2	7.2	7.7	2.1	2.1
Total	.6	.8	.2	.3	18.6	16.7	4.9	3.7
Grand total 3/	341.3	349.5	72.8	87.1	1,785.2	1,732.2	572.5	425.3
Tall oil	---	---	---	---	7.8	13.5	1.8	1.8

1/ Includes re-exports of coconut, palm, and tung oils, olive-oil foots and copra. Does not include shipments. Shipments average about 80 million pounds per year of which approximately 55 million are lard.

2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

3/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, and the United States Department of Agriculture.

Table 26.- Index numbers of wholesale prices of fats and oils

Item	1947-49=100				
	February		1956	1957	
	1955	1956	December	January	February
All fats and oils	71	69	76	76	75
All fats and oils, except butter	62	60	68	68	67
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats	74	70	79	78	78
Vegetable oils, domestic	62	65	69	70	68
Vegetable oils, foreign	72	64	73	73	72
Grouped by use:					
Butter	85	85	89	88	88
Butter, seasonally adjusted	83	83	82	86	86
Lard	62	54	75	77	75
Food fats other than butter	64	63	74	75	73
Food fats other than butter and lard	65	67	73	74	72
All edible fats and oils	75	74	83	83	82
Soap fats	61	52	55	54	53
Drying oils	59	64	69	69	68
Other industrial	60	56	62	61	61
All industrial	60	56	60	59	58
Edible vegetable oils, grouped by degree of processing:					
Crude	65	67	72	74	72
Refined	74	74	74	78	78
End products	84	80	89	90	90

All indexes except "Butter, seasonally adjusted" and "Other industrial" from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 27.- Price received by farmers and prices at terminal markets for specified oil-bearing materials and oilmeals

Item	Unit	February		1956	1957	
		1955	1956	December	January	February
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Castor beans, Brazilian ports	Long ton	101.00	122.50	177.50	181.25	185.00
Copra, Philippines, c.i.f. Pacific Coast	Short ton	174.38	146.62	159.00	156.00	151.25
Cottonseed, United States average	Short ton	55.20	46.20	59.90	60.40	58.60
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis	Bushel	3.36	3.47	3.44	3.40	3.34
Flaxseed, United States average	Bushel	2.99	3.07	3.05	3.04	2.95
Peanuts, No. 1, shelled, Spanish, Southeastern shipping points 1/	100 lb.	25.25	19.38	18.75	18.50	18.12
Peanuts, United States average	100 lb.	12.50	11.75	11.00	11.10	11.10
Soybeans, No. 2, Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	2.76	---	2.54	2.47	2.36
Soybeans, No. 2, Yellow, Illinois country shipping points	Bushel	2.74	2.45	2.39	2.43	2.35
Soybeans, United States average	Bushel	2.61	2.25	2.27	2.31	2.25
				Oilseed Meals 2/		
Copra meal, Los Angeles 3/	Short ton	79.90	67.95	71.55	69.50	64.70
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	67.60	52.60	57.70	57.45	55.75
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	77.80	63.65	69.40	69.10	67.70
Linseed meal, 36 percent protein, Minneapolis	Short ton	70.40	54.75	56.25	57.00	55.90
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, New York	Short ton	86.45	78.60	74.40	74.40	73.25
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills	Short ton	78.75	51.25	55.60	52.05	49.60
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	76.10	60.40	58.25	61.20	58.30
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, bulk, Decatur	Short ton	65.60	49.40	46.95	49.90	46.90

1/ This price applies to peanuts for edible uses. 2/ Bagged carlots, except soybean meal at Decatur, which is bulk. 3/ Original quotations adjusted to bagged-carlots basis.

Compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition, reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service, and records of the Commodity Stabilization Service.

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